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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 114th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 2015

No. 1

House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by Public Law 113-201, pursuant to the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the meeting of the 114th Congress of the United States, the Representatives-elect met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Karen L. Haas.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We gather on this most significant day when, once again, we celebrate the peaceful transition of democratic government. Though many return from the 113th Congress, this people's House is a new legislative assembly.

May the service of all the Members here gathered give You glory and acquit well the charge entrusted to them by their fellow citizens.

Give each Member an abundance of wisdom, knowledge, and understanding, that they might know best how to proceed in the work they have been given to do, as well as the courage to act once they have discerned where Your Spirit might lead them.

And may all that is done this day and all the days of the 114th Congress be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. The Representatives-elect and their guests will please remain standing and join in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Clerk led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The CLERK. As directed by law, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 114th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and

the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

The Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by State, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

Representatives-elect will have a minimum of 15 minutes to record their presence by electronic device.

Representatives-elect who have not obtained their voting ID cards may do so now in the Speaker's lobby.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—401

ALABAMA

Aderholt
Brooks
Byrne

Palmer
Roby
Rogers

Sewell

ARIZONA

Franks
Gallego
Gosar

Grijalva
Kirkpatrick
McSally

Salmon
Schweikert
Sinema

ARKANSAS

Crawford
Hill

Westerman
Womack

CALIFORNIA

Aguilar
Bass
Becerra
Bera
Brownley
Calvert
Capps
Cárdenas
Chu
Cook
Davis
Denham
DeSaulnier
Eshoo
Farr
Garamendi
Hahn
Honda

Huffman
Hunter
Issa
Knight
LaMalfa
Lee
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Matsui
McCarthy
McClintock
McNerney
Napolitano
Nunes
Pelosi
Peters
Rohrabacher

Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Schiff
Sherman
Speier
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson
Torres
Valadao
Vargas
Walters, Mimi

Buck
Coffman
DeGette

Courtney
DeLauro

Bilirakis
Brown
Buchanan
Castor
Clawson
Curbelo
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart

Allen
Bishop
Carter
Collins
Graves

Gabbard

Labrador

Bost
Bustos
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
Dold
Foster

Brooks
Bucshon
Carson

Blum
Loeb sack

Huelskamp
Jenkins

Barr
Guthrie

COLORADO

Lamborn
Perlmutter
Polis

CONNECTICUT

Esty
Himes

DELAWARE

Carney

FLORIDA

Frankel
Graham
Hastings
Jolly
Miller
Murphy
Nugent
Posey
Rooney

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Wasserman
Schultz
Webster
Wilson
Yoho

GEORGIA

Hice
Johnson
Lewis
Loudermilk
Price

Scott, Austin
Westmoreland
Woodall

HAWAII

Takai

IDAHO

Simpson

ILLINOIS

Hultgren
Kelly
Kinzinger
Lipinski
Quigley
Roskam

Rush
Schakowsky
Schock
Shimkus

INDIANA

Messer
Rokita
Stutzman

Visclosky
Walorski
Young

IOWA

King
Young

KANSAS

Pompeo
Yoder

KENTUCKY

Massie
Rogers

Whitfield
Yarmuth

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1

Abraham Boustany	LOUISIANA	
	Fleming Graves	Richmond Scalise
Pingree	MAINE	
	Poliquin	Clyburn Duncan
Cummings Delaney Edwards	MARYLAND	
	Harris Hoyer Ruppersberger	Sarbanes Van Hollen
Capuano Clark Keating	MASSACHUSETTS	
	Kennedy Lynch McGovern	Moulton Neal Tsongas
Amash Benishek Bishop Conyers Dingell	MICHIGAN	
	Huizenga Kildee Lawrence Levin Miller	Moolenaar Trott Upton Walberg
Emmer Kline	MINNESOTA	
	McCollum Paulsen	Peterson Walz
Harper	MISSISSIPPI	
	Palazzo	Thompson
Clay Cleaver Graves	MISSOURI	
	Hartzler Long Luetkemeyer	Smith Wagner
Ashford	MONTANA	
	Zinke	
Amodel Hardy	NEBRASKA	
	Fortenberry	Smith
Guinta	NEVADA	
	Heck Titus	
Frelinghuysen Garrett Lance LoBiondo	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
	Kuster	
Lujan Grisham	NEW JERSEY	
	MacArthur Norcross Pallone Pascrell	Payne Sires Smith Watson Coleman
Collins Gibson Jeffries Katko	NEW MEXICO	
	Luján, Ben Ray	Pearce
Adams Butterfield Ellmers Foxx	NEW YORK	
	King Reed Rice Serrano	Slaughter Stefanik Zeldin
Bridenstine Cole	NORTH CAROLINA	
	Holding Hudson Jones McHenry	Meadows Pittenger Rouzer Walker
Beatty Boehner Chabot Fudge Gibbs Johnson	NORTH DAKOTA	
	Cramer	
Barletta Boyle Brady Cartwright Costello Dent	OHIO	
	Jordan Joyce Kaptur Latta Renacci Ryan	Stivers Tiberi Turner Wenstrup
Blumenauer Bonamici	OKLAHOMA	
	Lucas Mullin	Russell
Doyle Fattah Fitzpatrick Kelly Marino Meehan	OREGON	
	DeFazio Schrader	Walden
Babin Barton Brady Burgess Castro Conaway Cuellar Culberson Doggett Farenthold Flores Gohmert	PENNSYLVANIA	
	Doyle Fattah Fitzpatrick Kelly Marino Meehan	Murphy Perry Pitts Rothfus Shuster Thompson

RHODE ISLAND	
Langevin	
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Mulvaney Rice	Wilson
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Noem	

TENNESSEE

Cooper DesJarlais Duncan	Fincher Fleischmann Roe
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TEXAS

Granger Green, Al Green, Gene Hensarling Hinojosa Hurd Jackson Lee Johnson, E. B. Johnson, Sam Marchant McCaull Neugebauer	Olson O'Rourke Poe Ratcliffe Sessions Smith Thornberry Veasey Vela Weber Williams
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UTAH

Love Stewart	
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VIRGINIA

Forbes Goodlatte Griffith Hurt	Rigell Scott Wittman
---	----------------------------

WASHINGTON

Larsen McDermott McMorris Rodgers	Newhouse Reichert Smith
--	-------------------------------

WEST VIRGINIA

McKinley	Mooney
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WISCONSIN

Moore Pocan Ribble	Ryan Sensenbrenner
--------------------------	-----------------------

WYOMING

Lummis	
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□ 1236

The CLERK. Four hundred and one Representatives-elect have recorded their presence. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. Credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of:

The Honorable PEDRO R. PIERLUISI as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 2013;

The Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia;

The Honorable MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO as Delegate from Guam;

The Honorable STACEY E. PLASKETT as Delegate from the Virgin Islands;

The Honorable AMATA COLEMAN RADEWAGEN as Delegate from American Samoa; and

The Honorable GREGORIO SABLAN as Delegate from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The CLERK. The Clerk is in receipt of a letter from the Honorable MICHAEL

G. GRIMM of New York indicating that he will not serve in the House in the 114th Congress.

Without objection, the letters relating to his resignation will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 2, 2015.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,

Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: I am writing to inform you that I have notified Cesar Perales, Secretary of State of the State of New York of my resignation from the U.S. House of Representatives effective January 5, 2015. A copy of that letter is attached.

I do not intend to take the oath of office of Representative for the Eleventh District of New York in the 114th Congress.

It has been a tremendous honor to represent the Eleventh Congressional District of New York. This decision is made with a heavy heart, as I have enjoyed a very special relationship and closeness with my constituents, whom I care about deeply, it is now time for me to start the next chapter of my life.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve the hardworking families of Staten Island and Brooklyn, and I am sincerely grateful for the love and support that I have received from so many over the past few difficult months. I have seen first-hand how extraordinary the people of this District are—their values, their love of community, and their care for each other in the best and worst of times—it is humbling. I am grateful, and I will always keep them in my prayers.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL GRIMM,
Member of Congress,
Eleventh District of New York.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 2, 2015.

CESAR PERALES,

Secretary of State, State of New York, Albany, NY.

DEAR SECRETARY PERALES: I am writing to resign my position as United States Representative from the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, effective January 5, 2015. It has been a tremendous honor to represent the Eleventh Congressional District.

This decision is made with a heavy heart, as I have enjoyed a very special relationship and closeness with my constituents, whom I care about deeply, it is now time for me to start the next chapter of my life.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve the hardworking families of Staten Island and Brooklyn, and I am sincerely grateful for the love and support that I have received from so many over the past few difficult months. I have seen first-hand how extraordinary the people of this District are—their values, their love of community, and their care for each other in the best and worst of times—it is humbling. I am grateful, and I will always keep them in my prayers.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL GRIMM,
Member of Congress,
Eleventh District of New York.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. Pursuant to law and precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the

House of Representatives for the 114th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS).

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Clerk, it is an honor to address the House at the start of the 114th Congress. If there is one thing I have learned as a legislator, it is that we cannot achieve great things alone. It takes a willingness to come together, find common ground, and advance solutions that make people's lives better. In that spirit, I welcome America's new Congress, one that will chart the path towards a government that is more open, transparent, and trustworthy.

To lead us on this path, the Republican Conference has nominated a man of great character and conviction. The second oldest of 12 children, he grew up mopping floors and waiting tables at his family's tavern. He ran a successful small business. He was elected to the Ohio State House and then this House, where he served as committee chairman, Republican Conference chairman, minority leader, majority leader, and Speaker. He is a reformer who works every day to make government more accountable to the people. For all of this, he calls himself a regular guy with a big job; and that job, he says, is to listen, because if we listen to the people, listen to one another, there is no telling what we can accomplish together for the future of this great country.

Madam Clerk, as chair of the Republican Conference and by unanimous vote of that conference, I present for election to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress the name of the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, our dear friend and colleague, a Representative-elect from the State of Ohio.

The CLERK. The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Clerk, first I would like to recognize each and every Member who has taken to this floor to represent the people of the United States and say congratulations to them and to all of their loved ones who are here witnessing this solemn event where we will have an opportunity to lead our country. We say congratulations to them as well.

Madam Clerk, I have the distinct pleasure of nominating someone who is a proven leader, someone who already will go down in history as one of the most effective Speakers the House of Representatives has ever seen, someone who has shown that it doesn't take a man to get the job done, that it can be done by an American who is devoted to this country, someone who knows her heritage, someone who has worked tirelessly for the American people, but someone who understands first and foremost that the job of this House is to get things done.

I have been empowered, Madam Clerk, to nominate on behalf of all

working Americans, those Americans who still believe in the American Dream, to put the name of the gentlewoman from San Francisco who will serve again in the House of Representatives, put her name forward for the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress. I, therefore, at this point put before you the name of NANCY PELOSI to serve as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The CLERK. The names of the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, a Representative-elect from the State of Ohio, and the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, a Representative-elect from the State of California, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations?

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Clerk, I present for election to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress the name of the Honorable TED YOHO, a great defender of the Constitution and Representative-elect from the great State of Florida.

The CLERK. Are there further nominations?

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Madam Clerk, I present for the election of the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress the name of Judge LOUIE GOHMERT, a Representative-elect from the great State of Texas.

Madam Clerk, Judge GOHMERT proudly serves the First District of Texas. He is serving his fifth term in the House of Representatives. Prior to being elected to serve in Congress, he was elected to three terms as district judge in Smith County and was appointed by Governor Rick Perry to be the chief justice of the 12th Court of Appeals.

Madam Clerk, this is not about Judge GOHMERT; it is about establishing a strong check on the executive branch. I think a quote applies to my friend LOUIE GOHMERT. It is from Mark Twain. He said:

In the beginning of a change, the patriot is a scarce man, and he is brave and hated and scorned. When his cause succeeds, the timid join him, for then it costs nothing to be a patriot.

My constituents from the First District of Oklahoma are looking for this kind of patriot.

The CLERK. Are there further nominations?

□ 1245

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Clerk, I rise to place in a nomination for election to the constitutional office of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives a man who has served as speaker of the statehouse, a man who respects this institution, a man who understands that power and principle cannot coexist without recognizing the sanctity of each Member's vote in this House of Representatives, a man who will restore this institution of the House of Representatives. I place in nomination the name of DANIEL

WEBSTER, a Representative-elect from the great State of Florida.

The CLERK. Are there further nominations?

The names of the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, a Representative-elect from the State of Ohio; the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, a Representative-elect from the State of California; the Honorable TED YOHO, a Representative-elect from the State of Florida; the Honorable LOUIE GOHMERT, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas; and the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, a Representative-elect from the State of Florida, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk appoints the following tellers:

The gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER);

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR); and

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choosing.

The Reading Clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]
BOEHNER—216

Abraham	Dent	Hultgren
Aderholt	DeSantis	Hunter
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Hurd (TX)
Amodei	Dold	Hurt (VA)
Barletta	Duffy	Issa
Barr	Duncan (TN)	Jenkins (KS)
Barton	Ellmers	Jenkins (WV)
Benishek	Emmer	Johnson (OH)
Bilirakis	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Bishop (MI)	Fincher	Jolly
Bishop (UT)	Fitzpatrick	Jordan
Black	Fleischmann	Joyce
Blackburn	Fleming	Katko
Bost	Flores	Kelly (PA)
Boustany	Forbes	King (NY)
Brady (TX)	Fortenberry	Kinzinger (IL)
Brooks (AL)	Fox	Kline
Brooks (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Knight
Buchanan	Frelinghuysen	Labrador
Buck	Gibbs	LaMalfa
Bucshon	Goodlatte	Lamborn
Burgess	Granger	Lance
Byrne	Graves (GA)	Latta
Calvert	Graves (LA)	LoBiondo
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Long
Chabot	Griffith	Loudermilk
Chaffetz	Grothman	Love
Coffman	Guinta	Lucas
Cole	Guthrie	Luetkemeyer
Collins (GA)	Hanna	Lummis
Collins (NY)	Hardy	MacArthur
Comstock	Harper	Marchant
Conaway	Harris	Marino
Cook	Hartzler	McCarthy
Costello (PA)	Heck (NV)	McCaul
Cramer	Hensarling	McClintock
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	McHenry
Crenshaw	Hice (GA)	McKinley
Culberson	Hill	McMorris
Curbelo (FL)	Holding	Rodgers
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	McSally
Denham	Huizenga (MI)	Meehan

Messer Roe (TN)
Mica Rogers (AL)
Miller (FL) Rogers (KY)
Miller (MI) Rohrabacher
Moolenaar Rokita
Mooney (WV) Rooney (FL)
Mullin Ros-Lehtinen
Mulvaney Roskam
Murphy (PA) Ross
Neugebauer Rothfus
Newhouse Rouzer
Noem Royce
Nunes Russell
Olson Ryan (WI)
Palazzo Salmon
Paulsen Sanford
Pearce Scalise
Perry Schock
Pittenger Schweikert
Pitts Scott, Austin
Poe (TX) Sensenbrenner
Poliquin Sessions
Pompeo Shimkus
Price (GA) Shuster
Ratcliffe Simpson
Reed Smith (MO)
Reichert Smith (NE)
Renacci Smith (NJ)
Ribble Smith (TX)
Rice (SC) Stefanik
Roby Stewart

PELOSI—164

Adams Fudge
Aguilar Gabbard
Ashford Gallego
Bass Garamendi
Beatty Grayson
Becerra Green, Al
Bera Green, Gene
Beyer Grijalva
Bishop (GA) Gutiérrez
Blumenauer Hahn
Bonamici Hastings
Boyle (PA) Heck (WA)
Brady (PA) Himes
Brown (FL) Hinojosa
Brownley (CA) Honda
Bustos Hoyer
Butterfield Huffman
Capps Israel
Capuano Jackson Lee
Cárdenas Jeffries
Carney Johnson (GA)
Carson (IN) Johnson, E. B.
Cartwright Kaptur
Castor (FL) Keating
Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)
Chu (CA) Kennedy
Clark (MA) Kildee
Clay Kilmer
Cleaver Kind
Clyburn Kirkpatrick
Cohen Kuster
Connolly Langevin
Conyers Larsen (WA)
Courtney Larson (CT)
Cuellar Lawrence
Cummings Lee
Davis (CA) Levin
Davis, Danny Lewis
DeFazio Lieu (CA)
DeGette Loebach
Delaney Lofgren
DeLauro Lowenthal
DeBene Lujan Grisham
DeSaulnier (NM)
Deutch Luján, Ben Ray
Dingell (NM)
Doggett Lynch
Doyle (PA) Matsui
Edwards McCollum
Ellison McDermott
Eshoo McGovern
Esty McNerney
Farr Moore
Fattah Moulton
Foster Murphy (FL)
Frankel (FL) Napolitano

WEBSTER (FL)—12

Blum Jones
Garrett King (IA)
Gosar Meadows
Huelskamp Nugent

GOHMERT—3

Bridenstine Gohmert Weber (TX)

Stivers
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Sessions
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

Neal
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Quigley
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swellwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

YOHO—2

Yoho

JORDAN—2

DesJarlais

DUNCAN (SC)—1

Brat

HON. RAND PAUL—1

Clawson (FL)

COLIN POWELL—1

Cooper

GOWDY—1

Duncan (SC)

MCCARTHY—1

Gibson

COOPER—1

Graham

DEFAZIO—1

Lipinski

HON. JEFF SESSIONS—1

Palmer

LEWIS—1

Sinema

PRESENT—1

Babin

NOT VOTING—25

Boehner
Carter (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)
Costa
Crowley
Duckworth
Engel
Gowdy

Higgins
Lowey
Maloney Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Meeks
Meng
Nadler
Nolan
Nunnelee

Price (NC)
Rangel
Tonko
Velázquez
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Young (AK)

□ 1402

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 408, of which the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER of the State of Ohio has received 216, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI of the State of California has received 164, the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER of the State of Florida has received 12, the Honorable LOUIE GOHMERT of the State of Texas has received 3, the Honorable TED S. YOHO of the State of Florida has received 2, the Honorable JIM JORDAN of the State of Ohio has received 2, the Honorable JIM COOPER of the State of Tennessee has received 1, the Honorable PETER A. DEFAZIO of the State of Oregon has received 1, the Honorable JEFF DUNCAN of the State of South Carolina has received 1, the Honorable TREY GOWDY of the State of South Carolina has received 1, the Honorable JOHN LEWIS of the State of Georgia has received 1, the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY of the State of California has received 1, the Honorable RAND PAUL of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has received 1, the Honorable JEFF SESSIONS of the State of Alabama has received 1, and the Honorable Colin Powell has received 1, with 1 recorded as “present.”

Therefore, the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair:

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY)

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI)

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE)

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER)

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS)

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN)

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN)

The gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA)

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER)

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL)

The gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS)

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO)

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX)

The gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS)

The gentlewoman from California (Mrs. MIMI WALTERS)

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS)

The gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN)

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY)

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS)

And the Members of the Ohio delegation:

Ms. KAPTUR

Mr. CHABOT

Mr. TIBERI

Mr. RYAN

Mr. TURNER

Mr. JORDAN

Mr. LATTA

Ms. FUDGE

Mr. GIBBS

Mr. JOHNSON

Mr. RENACCI

Mr. STIVERS

Mrs. BEATTY

Mr. JOYCE, and

Mr. WENSTRUP

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 114th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Ms. PELOSI. My colleagues of the United States House of Representatives, it is a high honor to welcome you and your families to the 114th Congress.

To our newest Members, this is a special pleasure to give you an exceptional welcome and congratulations. Welcome to our newest Members.

As was indicated by the vote, many of our colleagues from the State of New York are not with us because they are attending the funeral of Governor

Mario Cuomo. I extend condolences to our colleagues from the State of New York and have extended the sympathies of many in this body to Governor Cuomo's widow, Matilda, and to his family. As an Italian American, I am especially proud of his leadership and extend sympathies to his family. Thank you, Cuomo family. Thank you, New York delegation.

None of us would be standing here without the support and the strength of our families. Today, I am going to thank my dear husband of 51 years, Paul Pelosi, and my five children and nine grandchildren, all the Pelosis and D'Alesandros. Let all of us applaud all of our families.

To my Democratic colleagues and to my constituents in San Francisco, I thank you for the privilege of serving in the House, but to my colleagues, I thank you for the honor of serving as leader, but all of us should applaud all of our constituents for sending us here. So let us, again, applaud our constituents.

Each one of us, Mr. Speaker, as you know, represents Republicans, represents Democrats, Independents, and others, and we should always pay tribute to the American people. The American people have called upon each of us to serve them. They have entrusted us with their hopes, their dreams, and they have asked us to address their challenges.

The financial stability of a strong middle class and those who aspire to it is the bedrock of our economy and the backbone of our American democracy. We have a moral imperative to ensure that working men and women enjoy the bounty of their unprecedented productivity and to expand the purchasing power of families.

To that end, today, Democrats will put forward a legislative package to put Americans back to work building our roads and bridges and meeting the needs of the American people, paid for by bringing our tax dollars back home and to increase the paycheck of America's working families.

We invite our Republican colleagues to join us in supporting the Stop Corporate Expatriation and Invest in America's Infrastructure Act. It is time to stop rewarding companies to move overseas and instead use those dollars to create good-paying jobs here at home.

We ask for Republican support and action on the CEO-Employee Pay Fairness Act, legislation to ensure that workers share in the fruit of their productivity, denying CEOs the ability to claim tax deductions on annual income over \$1 million unless they give their employees a well-deserved raise.

We must have an economy that works for everyone, not just the privileged few, and we hope Republicans will join us to achieve a better infrastructure and bigger paychecks for the working people of our country—better infrastructure, bigger paychecks.

We open this 114th Congress in the year we celebrate the 50th anniversary

of the Voting Rights Act, one of the most consequential pieces of legislation in our history. President Lyndon Johnson and Congress passed it. The President signed it. Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and others, along with our own JOHN LEWIS, fought for it and inspired it. We must continue to inspire the engagement of every American. It is the vote that preserves our democracy, ends injustice, advances dreams, and sustains our freedom.

In terms of protecting our freedom, let us recognize, salute, and thank all of those brave Americans who protect our rights—indeed, protect all of our liberty—our men and women in uniform, our veterans, and our military families.

Mr. Speaker, today, we are at the start of a new year and a new Congress, with fresh opportunity for the American people. Today is the Feast of the Epiphany, the visit of the magi; so let us have our own epiphany, for this moment, on this day, we are not just Republicans and Democrats, we are Americans not just in name, but in spirit, standing on higher ground than the last election.

My hope is that in the inevitable exchanges and clashes that may happen in the months ahead, we will not lose sight of the truth that is as fresh as this ceremony is today and as historic as our Republic that the ideals that unite us are stronger than the issues that divide us in this House.

That does not mean that we are dispensing with all disagreements in this debate. Our democracy is robust precisely because we have beliefs and we stand proudly, even persistently, for them; and our democracy endures and prevails because in the end, we are humble enough to find a way forward together.

My fellow colleagues of the 114th Congress, let us uphold our deep and different convictions, but let us honor our common obligation to our country. In this Congress, we will do so under the leadership of Speaker JOHN BOEHNER.

□ 1415

This House will continue to be led by a proud son of Ohio and a happy fan of the Ohio State football team. A man of abiding faith, great heart, and deep dedication, JOHN BOEHNER is truly a gentleman from Ohio.

Congratulations to you, JOHN, to Mr. Speaker, to Debbie, to your daughters, Lindsay and Tricia, and the entire Boehner family. Thank you for sharing JOHN BOEHNER with us. God bless you and your family, Mr. Speaker.

May God continue to bless the Members of the House of Representatives. This is the people's House. This is the people's gavel. In the people's name, it is my privilege to hand it to the Speaker of the House for the 114th Congress, the Honorable JOHN BOEHNER.

God bless you, Mr. Speaker, and God bless America.

Mr. BOEHNER. Thank you.

Friends, colleagues, countrymen, and especially the people of Ohio's Eighth Congressional District, thank you for sending me here. Let us today welcome all of the new Members and all of their families to what we all know to be a truly historic day.

As we welcome all of the Members back who were reelected, we want to welcome your families as well, and I want to thank my family. I was doing pretty well on the walk over here from my ceremonial office until I ran into DEVIN NUNES' three little girls—my three biggest fans—and one of them came running over and gave me a kiss, and I was a mess.

This is the day the Lord has made. Let us rejoice and be glad. We rejoice that our new Members and families are here. We welcome them. We are glad and humbled to begin anew as servants of the people's House. Here, it is our duty and our privilege to lend a willing ear to the people, to make laws in tune with their priorities and within the limits of their Constitution.

In recent months, our economy has shown signs of improvement, and after difficult years, it may be a temptation to accept what I will call the new normal. But America did not become exceptional by ease. Far too many Americans remain out of work, and too many are working harder only to lose ground to stagnant wages and rising costs. We can do better. We can build an economy that furthers better-paying jobs, more growth, and more opportunity for the Nation's middle class. This is our vital task.

We will begin this endeavor on common ground, both in letter and in spirit. It was actually my predecessor, Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, who changed the order of things so that all Members now take the oath of office at the same time. He called this innovation a timesaving device. He sounds like my kind of guy. But this shared ritual is no passing formality. It is a frontier where words end and where deeds begin.

The pessimists don't see us crossing this channel. They say nothing is going to be accomplished here, that division is wider than ever and so gridlock will be even greater. Frankly, fair enough. Skepticism of our government is healthy and, in our time, quite understandable. But one problem with saying it can't be done is that it already has been done—or at least started.

In the last Congress, this House passed a number of jobs bills with broad support from the majority and the minority, and we will begin our work on this common ground, taking up measures to develop North American energy, restore the hours of middle class workers, and help small businesses hire more of our veterans. We invite the President to support and sign these bipartisan initiatives into law. It will be a good start; and more, it will be a sign that the logjam is breaking, and it will be a foundation on which to address the bigger challenges in the pursuit of freedom and security.

No, this won't be done in a tidy way. The battle of ideas never ends and, frankly, never should. As Speaker, all I ask—and, frankly, expect—is that we disagree without being disagreeable. In return, I pledge to help each of you carry out your duties. My door, of course, is always open. Now don't get carried away with it—all right?—but it is always open.

My colleagues, some things we do here will be characterized as shadow-boxing and show business, but let me tell you and the American people, it is real work. It is a grind, as it should be, in striving to preserve the things that we all hold dear.

Every day, you and I come out here, try to plant good seeds, cultivate the ground, and take care of the pests; and then, with patience and some sacrifice and God's grace, there will be a harvest. Along the way, we may falter, but we Americans do not fall away from the task. We do not quit.

So let's stand tall and prove the skeptics wrong. Let's make this a time of harvest, and may the fruits of our labors be ladders our children can use to climb the stairs to the stars.

Thank you all, and God bless the United States of America.

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

I ask the Dean of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN CONYERS of Michigan, to administer the oath of office.

Mr. CONYERS then administered the oath of office to Mr. BOEHNER of Ohio, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Mr. CONYERS. Congratulations, Mr. Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to precedent, the Chair will swear in the Members-elect en masse.

The Members-elect will rise and raise their right hands.

The Members-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 114th Congress.

MAJORITY LEADER

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from California, the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentlewoman from California, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority whip the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable STEVE SCALISE.

MINORITY WHIP AND ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Maryland, the Honorable STENY HOYER, and as assistant Democratic leader, the gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable JAMES CLYBURN.

ELECTING OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Karen L. Haas of the State of Maryland, be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Paul D. Irving of the State of Florida be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Ed Cassidy of the State of Connecticut be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Father Patrick J. Conroy of the State of Oregon, be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

□ 1430

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the

question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BECERRA

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECERRA:

That Drew Hammill of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wendell Primus of the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That Nadeam Elshami of the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now swear in the officers of the House.

The officers presented themselves in the well of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT A QUORUM OF THE HOUSE HAS ASSEMBLED AND OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that John A. Boehner, a Representative from the State of Ohio, has been elected Speaker; and that Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 3, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members to the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected John A. Boehner, a Representative from the State of Ohio as Speaker, and Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland as Clerk, of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in sections 3, 4, and 5.

SEC. 2. CHANGES TO THE STANDING RULES.

(a) COMMITTEES.—

(1) DISCLOSURE OF FOREIGN PAYMENTS TO WITNESSES.—Amend clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI to read as follows:

“(5)(A) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof.

“(B) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.

“(C) The disclosure referred to in subdivision (B) shall include—

“(i) the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing; and

“(ii) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.

“(D) Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.”

(2) JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES.—

(A) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—In clause 1(l)(7) of rule X, insert before the period “and criminalization”.

(B) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—In clause 1(b) of rule X, add the following:

“(5) Bills and joint resolutions that provide new budget authority, limitation on the use of funds, or other authority relating to new direct loan obligations and new loan guarantee commitments referencing section 504(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.”

(3) CLARIFYING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) Clause 4(d)(1)(A) of rule X is amended by striking “for the” and inserting “for the Chief Administrative Officer and the”.

(B) Clause 4(a) of rule II is amended by striking “the oversight” and inserting “the policy direction and oversight”.

(4) COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS.—In clause 1(d) of rule XI—

(A) in subparagraph (1), insert “odd-numbered” after “each”;

(B) in subparagraph (2)(A), strike “applicable period” and insert “Congress”;

(C) in subparagraph (2)(B), strike “in the case of the first such report in each Congress.”; and

(D) in subparagraph (3), strike “a regular session of Congress, or after December 15” and insert “the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even-numbered year”.

(5) DISSENTING VIEWS.—In the standing rules, strike “supplemental, minority, or additional” each place it appears and insert (in

each instance) “supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting”.

(6) CONSOLIDATING REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITTEN RULES.—

(A) In clause 2(a)(1) of rule XI—

(i) in subdivision (B) after the semicolon, strike “and”;

(ii) in subdivision (C), strike the period and insert “; and”; and

(iii) add the following new subdivision:

“(D) shall include provisions to govern the implementation of clause 4 as provided in paragraph (f) of such clause.”

(B) In clause 4(f) of rule XI, strike “Each committee shall adopt written rules for govern its implementation of this clause. Such rules shall contain provisions to the following effect” and insert “Written rules adopted by each committee pursuant to clause 2(a)(1)(D) shall contain provisions to the following effect”.

(7) CONFORMING COMMITTEE AND HOUSE BROADCAST STANDARDS.—In clause 4(b) of rule XI, strike “used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office” and insert “used for any partisan political campaign purpose or be made available for such use”.

(8) ELIMINATING THE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONSIDERING APPROPRIATIONS MEASURES WITHOUT PRINTED HEARINGS.—In clause 4 of rule XIII, strike paragraph (c).

(9) PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.—In clause 11(a)(1) of rule X, strike “20” and insert “22” and strike “12” and insert “13”.

(10) COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—Clause 3 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(s) The committee may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States.”

(b) BIPARTISAN LEGAL ADVISORY GROUP.—

Amend clause 8 of rule II to read as follows:

“8.(a) There is established an Office of General Counsel for the purpose of providing legal assistance and representation to the House. Legal assistance and representation shall be provided without regard to political affiliation. The Speaker shall appoint and set the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of General Counsel. The Office of General Counsel shall function pursuant to the direction of the Speaker, who shall consult with the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group.

“(b) There is established a Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group composed of the Speaker and the majority and minority leaderships. Unless otherwise provided by the House, the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group speaks for, and articulates the institutional position of, the House in all litigation matters.”

(c) COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.—

(1) Amend rule XIII by adding the following:

“Estimates of major legislation

“8.(a) An estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

“(b) An estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output,

employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

“(c) An estimate referred to in this clause shall, to the extent practicable, include—

“(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in paragraphs (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that set forth appropriate levels required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

“(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

“(d) As used in this clause—

“(1) the term ‘major legislation’ means any bill or joint resolution—

“(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over the years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

“(B) designated as such by the chair of the Committee on the Budget for all direct spending legislation other than revenue legislation or the Member who is chair or vice chair, as applicable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

“(2) the term ‘budgetary effects’ means changes in revenues, outlays, and deficits.”.

(2) Amend clause 3(h) of rule XIII—

(A) by striking “(1)”, by striking “(A)” and inserting “(1)”, and by striking “(B)” and inserting “(2)”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (2).

(d) PROVIDING FOR RECONVENING AUTHORITY FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In clause 12 of rule I, add the following:

“(e) During any recess or adjournment of not more than three days, if in the opinion of the Speaker the public interest so warrants, then the Speaker, after consultation with the Minority Leader, may reconvene the House at a time other than that previously appointed, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, and notify Members accordingly.

“(f) The Speaker may name a designee for purposes of paragraphs (c), (d), and (e).”.

(e) PROVIDING CONFERENCE COMMITTEES WITH TIME TO REACH AGREEMENT.—In clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII, strike “20” and insert “45” and strike “10” and insert “25”.

(f) CONTENTS OF COMMITTEE REPORTS SHOWING CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW.—Clause 3(e)(1) of rule XIII is amended by striking “accompanying document—” and all that follows and inserting “accompanying document—

“(A) the entire text of each section of a statute that is proposed to be repealed or amended; and

“(B) a comparative print of each amendment to a section of a statute that the bill or joint resolution proposes to make, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.”.

(g) MANDATORY ETHICS TRAINING FOR NEW MEMBERS.—Clause 3(a)(6)(B)(i) of rule XI is amended by striking “new officer or employee” and inserting “new Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee”.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES.—

(1) UPDATING REFERENCES TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION.—

(A) In clause 3(h) of rule XIII, strike “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation” each place it appears and insert (in each instance) “Joint Committee on Taxation”; and

(B) In clause 11(a) of rule XXII, strike “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation” and insert “Joint Committee on Taxation”.

(2) UPDATING CROSS-REFERENCES.—

(A) In clause 2(i)(2) of rule II, strike “31b-5” and insert “5128”.

(B) In clause 3 of rule XXVI, strike “pursuant to clause 1” and insert “by August 1 of each year”.

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) INDEPENDENT PAYMENT ADVISORY BOARD.—Section 1899A(d) of the Social Security Act shall not apply in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

(b) STAFF DEPOSITION AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES.—

(1) During the first session of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, the chair of a committee designated in paragraph (3), upon consultation with the ranking minority member of such committee, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee.

(2) Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(3) The committees referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows: the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

(c) PROVIDING FOR TRANSPARENCY WITH RESPECT TO MEMORIALS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—With respect to any memorial presented under clause 3 of rule XII purporting to be an application of the legislature of a State calling for a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States pursuant to Article V, or a rescission of any such prior application—

(1) the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary shall, in the case of such a memorial presented in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, and may, in the case of such a memorial presented prior to the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, designate any such memorial for public availability by the Clerk; and

(2) the Clerk shall make such memorials as are designated pursuant to paragraph (1) publicly available in electronic form, organized by State of origin and year of receipt.

(d) SPENDING REDUCTION AMENDMENTS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.—

(1) During the reading of a general appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations from an object or objects in the bill to a spending reduction account. When considered en bloc under this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and are not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1), it shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a spending reduction account in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriation bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill (unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI).

(4) A point of order under clause 2(b) of rule XXI shall not apply to a spending reduction account.

(5) A general appropriation bill may not be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union unless it includes a spending reduction account as the last section of the bill. An order to report a general appropriation bill to the House shall constitute authority for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations to add such a section to the bill or modify the figure contained therein.

(6) For purposes of this subsection, the term “spending reduction account” means an account in a general appropriation bill that bears that caption and contains only a recitation of the amount by which an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of new budget authority proposed by the bill.

(e) BUDGET MATTERS.—

(1)(A) During the first session of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, pending the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2015—

(i) the provisions of titles III, IV, and VI of House Concurrent Resolution 25, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, as adopted by the House, shall have force and effect in the House as though Congress has adopted such concurrent resolution;

(ii) the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels as contained in the statement of the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2014, as adjusted in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, shall be considered for all purposes in the House to be the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(iii) all references in titles IV and VI of House Concurrent Resolution 25, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, to a fiscal year shall be considered for all purposes in the House to be references to the succeeding fiscal year; and

(iv) all references in titles IV and VI of House Concurrent Resolution 25, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, to allocations, aggregates, or other appropriate levels in “this concurrent resolution” (or, in the case of section 408 of such concurrent resolution, “this resolution”) shall be considered for all purposes in the House to be references to the allocations, aggregates, or other appropriate levels contained in the statement of the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives printed in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2014, as adjusted in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress.

(B) The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels provided for in subparagraph (A)(ii) for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure maintains the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2015 through 2025.

(C) The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels provided for in subparagraph (A)(ii) to take into account the most recent baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

(2)(A) During the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, except as provided in subparagraph (C), a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise and report a bill to the House shall not be in order if the bill, as amended,

exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as estimated by the Committee on the Budget.

(B) If a point of order under subparagraph (A) is sustained, the Chair shall put the question: "Shall the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted notwithstanding that the bill exceeds its allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974?". Such question shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by a proponent of the question and an opponent but shall be decided without intervening motion.

(C) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply—

(i) to a motion offered under clause 2(d) of rule XXI; or

(ii) after disposition of a question under subparagraph (B) on a given bill.

(D) If a question under subparagraph (B) is decided in the negative, no further amendment shall be in order except—

(i) one proper amendment, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; and

(ii) pro forma amendments, if offered by the chair or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, for the purpose of debate.

(f) CONTINUING LITIGATION AUTHORITIES.—

(1) OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM AND THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL.—

(A) The House authorizes—

(i) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress to act as the successor in interest to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress and the One Hundred Twelfth Congress with respect to the civil action Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, United States House of Representatives v. Eric H. Holder, Jr., in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, filed by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress pursuant to House Resolution 706; and

(ii) the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected), on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Office of General Counsel to take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure continuation of such civil action, including amending the complaint as circumstances may warrant.

(B) The House authorizes the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected), on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and until such committee has adopted rules pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI, to issue subpoenas related to the investigation into the United States Department of Justice operation known as "Fast and Furious" and related matters.

(C) The House authorizes the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected), on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Office of General Counsel to petition to join as a party to the civil action referenced in paragraph (1) any individual subpoenaed by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress or the One Hundred Twelfth Congress as part of its investigation into the United States Department of Justice operation known as "Fast and Furious" and related matters who failed to comply

with such subpoena, or any successor to such individual.

(D) The House authorizes the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected), on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Office of General Counsel, at the authorization of the Speaker after consultation with the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, to initiate judicial proceedings concerning the enforcement of subpoenas issued to such individuals.

(2) THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL.—

(A) The House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress is authorized to act as the successor in interest to the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress with respect to the civil action United States House of Representatives v. Sylvia Mathews Burwell, in her official capacity as the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, et al., filed by the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress pursuant to House Resolution 676; and

(B) The House authorizes the Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, and the Office of General Counsel to take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure continuation of such civil action, including amending the complaint as circumstances may warrant.

(C) The authorities provided by House Resolution 676 of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress remain in full force and effect in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

(3) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TESTIMONY.—The House authorizes Michael W. Sheehy to provide testimony in the criminal action United States v. Jeffrey Sterling in accordance with the authorizations provided to Mr. Sheehy by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress and the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

(g) DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—

(1) The chair of a committee may request that the Government Accountability Office perform a duplication analysis of any bill or joint resolution referred to that committee. Any such analysis shall assess whether, and the extent to which, the bill or joint resolution creates a new Federal program, office, or initiative that duplicates or overlaps with any existing Federal program, office, or initiative.

(2) The report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution that establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government shall include a statement, as though under clause 3(c) of rule XIII, indicating whether any such program is known to be duplicative of another such program. The statement shall at a minimum explain whether—

(A) any such program was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139; or

(B) the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (Public Law 95-220, as amended by Public Law 98-169), identified other programs related to the program established or reauthorized by the measure.

(h) ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) It shall not be in order to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, unless it contains a separate heading entitled "Direct Spending", which shall include a category for "Means-Tested Direct Spending" and a category for "Nonmeans-Tested Direct Spending" and sets forth—

(A) the average rate of growth for each category in the total amount of outlays during the 10-year period preceding the budget year;

(B) estimates for each such category under current law for the period covered by the concurrent resolution; and

(C) information on proposed reforms in such categories.

(2) Before the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget by the Committee on the Budget for a fiscal year, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall submit for printing in the Congressional Record a description of programs which shall be considered means-tested direct spending and nonmeans-tested direct spending for purposes of this subsection.

(i) DISCLOSURE OF DIRECTED RULEMAKINGS.—

(1) The report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution shall include a statement, as though under clause 3(c) of rule XIII, estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure.

(2) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "directed rule making" means a specific rule making within the meaning of section 551 of title 5, United States Code, specifically directed to be completed by a provision in the measure, but does not include a grant of discretionary rule making authority.

(j) SUBCOMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress—

(1) the Committee on Agriculture may have not more than six subcommittees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services may have not more than seven subcommittees;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have not more than seven subcommittees; and

(4) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(k) EXERCISE FACILITIES FOR FORMER MEMBERS.—During the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress—

(1) The House of Representatives may not provide access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members and former Members, officers and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute or agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV. For purposes of this section, the term "Member" includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(l) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) shall be reserved for assignment by the Minority Leader.

(m) INCLUSION OF CITATIONS FOR PROPOSED REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with established drafting conventions, an instruction in a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend any law or part thereof not contained in a codified title of the United States Code shall include, in parentheses immediately following the designation of the matter proposed to be repealed or amended, the applicable United States Code citation (which may be a note in the United States Code), or, if no such citation is available, an appropriate alternative citation to the applicable law or part.

(n) **BROADENING AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS IN MACHINE READABLE FORMATS.**—The Committee on House Administration, the Clerk, and other officers and officials of the House shall continue efforts to broaden the availability of legislative documents in machine readable formats in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress in furtherance of the institutional priority of improving public availability and use of legislative information produced by the House and its committees.

(o) **TEMPORARY DESIGNATION.**—Pending the designation of a location by the Committee on House Administration pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXIX, documents may be made publicly available in electronic form at an electronic document repository operated by the Clerk.

(p) **CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION TRANSPARENCY REFORM.**—

(1) **PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES THROUGH ACCOUNT OF ORGANIZATION.**—A Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization may enter into an agreement under which—

(A) an employee of the Member's office may carry out official and representational duties of the Member by assignment to the Organization; and

(B) to the extent that the employee carries out such duties under the agreement, the Member shall transfer the portion of the Members' Representation Allowance of the Member which would otherwise be used for the salary and related expenses of the employee to a dedicated account in the House of Representatives which is administered by the Organization, in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration under paragraph (2).

(2) **REGULATIONS.**—The Committee on House Administration (hereafter referred to as the "Committee") shall promulgate regulations as follows:

(A) **USE OF MRA.**—Pursuant to the authority of section 101(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5341(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an eligible Congressional Member Organization may use the amounts transferred to the Organization's dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B) for the same purposes for which a Member of the House of Representatives may use the Members' Representation Allowance, except that the Organization may not use such amounts for franked mail, official travel, or leases of space or vehicles.

(B) **MAINTENANCE OF LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF SHARED EMPLOYEES.**—Pursuant to the authority of section 104(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an employee of the office of a Member of the House of Representatives who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between the Member and an eligible Congressional Member Organization shall be considered a shared employee of the Member's office and the Organization for purposes of such section, and shall include in such regulations appropriate accounting standards to ensure that a Member of the House of Representatives who enters into an agreement with such an Organization under paragraph (1) does not employ more employees than the Member is authorized to employ under such section.

(C) **PARTICIPATION IN STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM.**—Pursuant to the authority of section 105(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 4536(b)), relating to the student loan repayment program for employees of the House, the Com-

mittee shall promulgate regulations to provide that, in the case of an employee who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between a Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization and who participates in such program while carrying out duties under the agreement—

(i) any funds made available for making payments under the program with respect to the employee shall be transferred to the Organization's dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) the Organization shall use the funds to repay a student loan taken out by the employee, under the same terms and conditions which would apply under the program if the Organization were the employing office of the employee.

(D) **ACCESS TO HOUSE SERVICES.**—The Committee shall prescribe regulations to ensure that an eligible Congressional Member Organization has appropriate access to services of the House.

(E) **OTHER REGULATIONS.**—The Committee shall promulgate such other regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this subsection.

(3) **ELIGIBLE CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term "eligible Congressional Member Organization" means, with respect to the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, an organization meeting each of the following requirements:

(A) The organization is registered as a Congressional Member Organization with the Committee on House Administration.

(B) The organization designates a single Member of the House of Representatives to be responsible for the administration of the organization, including the administration of the account administered under paragraph (1)(B), and includes the identification of such Member with the statement of organization that the organization files and maintains with the Committee on House Administration.

(C) At least 3 employees of the House are assigned to work for the organization.

(D) During the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, at least 30 Members of the House of Representatives used a portion of the Members' Representation Allowance of the Member for the salary and related expenses of an employee who was a shared employee of the Member's office and the organization.

(E) The organization files a statement with the Committee on House Administration and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives certifying that it will administer an account in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).

(4) **SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.**—

(1) **POINT OF ORDER.**—During the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 4. COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND HOUSE OFFICES.

(a) **SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE EVENTS SURROUNDING THE 2012 TERRORIST ATTACK IN BENGHAZI.**—House Resolution 567, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, shall apply in the same manner as such resolution applied in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, except that notwithstanding clause 2(j)(2)(A) of rule XI, the Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi may adopt a rule or motion permitting members of the select committee to question a witness for ten minutes until such time as each member of the select committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question such witness.

(b) **HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP.**—House Resolution 24, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress in the same manner as such resolution applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress except that the commission concerned shall be known as the House Democracy Partnership.

(c) **TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.**—Sections 1 through 7 of House Resolution 1451, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress in the same manner as such provisions applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission may, in addition to collaborating closely with other professional staff members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, collaborate closely with professional staff members of other relevant committees; and

(2) the resources of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which the Commission may use shall include all resources which the Committee is authorized to obtain from other offices of the House of Representatives.

(d) **OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS.**—Section 1 of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress in the same manner as such provision applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Office of Congressional Ethics shall be treated as a standing committee of the House for purposes of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i));

(2) references to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be construed as references to the Committee on Ethics;

(3) the second sentence of section 1(b)(6)(A) shall not apply;

(4) members subject to section 1(b)(6)(B) may be reappointed for a second additional term;

(5) any individual who is the subject of a preliminary review or second-phase review by the board shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against them; and

(6) the Office may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 5. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker may recognize a Member for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 16, 2015.

Mr. MCCARTHY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO REFER

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a motion that is at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. NORTON moves to refer the resolution to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions not to report back the same until it has conducted a full and complete study of, and made a determination on, whether there is any reason to deny Delegates voting rights in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in light of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in *Michel v. Anderson* (14 F.3d 623 (D.C. Cir. 1994)) upholding the constitutionality of such voting rights, and the inclusion of such voting rights in the Rules for the 103rd, 110th and 111th Congresses.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to table at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to table.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MCCARTHY moves to lay on the table the motion to refer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 160, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—230

Abraham	Diaz-Balart	Issa
Aderholt	Dold	Jenkins (KS)
Allen	Duffy	Jenkins (WV)
Amash	Duncan (SC)	Johnson (OH)
Amodei	Duncan (TN)	Johnson, Sam
Barletta	Ellmers	Jolly
Barr	Emmer	Jones
Barton	Farenthold	Jordan
Benish	Fincher	Joyce
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Katko
Bishop (MI)	Fleming	Kelly (PA)
Black	Flores	King (IA)
Blackburn	Forbes	King (NY)
Blum	Fortenberry	Kinzinger (IL)
Bost	Fox	Kline
Boustany	Franks (AZ)	Knight
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Labrador
Brat	Garrett	LaMalfa
Bridenstine	Gibbs	Lamborn
Brooks (AL)	Gibson	Lance
Brooks (IN)	Gohmert	Latta
Buchanan	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Buck	Gosar	Long
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	Love
Burgess	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Byrne	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Calvert	Griffith	Lummis
Chabot	Guinta	MacArthur
Chaffetz	Guthrie	Marchant
Clawson (FL)	Hanna	Marino
Coffman	Hardy	Massie
Cole	Harper	McCarthy
Collins (GA)	Harris	McCauley
Collins (NY)	Hartzler	McClintock
Comstock	Heck (NV)	McHenry
Conaway	Hensarling	McKinley
Cook	Herrera Beutler	McMorris
Costello (PA)	Hice (GA)	Rodgers
Cramer	Hill	McSally
Crenshaw	Holding	Meadows
Culberson	Hudson	Meehan
Curbeo (FL)	Huelskamp	Messer
Davis, Rodney	Huizenga (MI)	Mica
Denham	Hultgren	Miller (FL)
Dent	Hunter	Miller (MI)
DeSantis	Hurd (TX)	Moolenaar
DesJarlais	Hurt (VA)	Mooney (WV)

Mullin	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)
Mulvaney	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Murphy (PA)	Rokita	Tiberi
Neugebauer	Rooney (FL)	Tipton
Newhouse	Ros-Lehtinen	Turner
Noem	Roskam	Upton
Nunes	Ross	Valadao
Olson	Rothfus	Wagner
Palazzo	Rouzer	Walberg
Palmer	Royce	Walden
Paulsen	Russell	Walker
Pearce	Ryan (WI)	Walorski
Perry	Salmon	Walters, Mimi
Pittenger	Sanford	Weber (TX)
Pitts	Scalise	Webster (FL)
Poe (TX)	Schock	Wenstrup
Poliquin	Schweikert	Westerman
Pompeo	Scott, Austin	Westmoreland
Posey	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Price (GA)	Sessions	Williams
Ratcliffe	Shimkus	Wilson (SC)
Reed	Shuster	Wittman
Reichert	Simpson	Womack
Renacci	Smith (MO)	Woodall
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Yoder
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Yoho
Rigell	Smith (TX)	Young (IA)
Roby	Stefanik	Young (IN)
Roe (TN)	Stewart	Zeldin
Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Zinke

NAYS—160

Adams	Frankel (FL)	Napolitano
Aguilar	Fudge	Neal
Ashford	Gabbard	Norcross
Bass	Gallo	O'Rourke
Beatty	Garamendi	Pallone
Becerra	Graham	Payne
Bera	Grayson	Pelosi
Beyer	Green, Al	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Green, Gene	Peters
Blumenauer	Gutiérrez	Peterson
Bonamici	Hahn	Pingree
Boyle (PA)	Hastings	Pocan
Brady (PA)	Heck (WA)	Polis
Brown (FL)	Himes	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Hinojosa	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Hoyer	Richmond
Butterfield	Huffman	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Israel	Ruiz
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Rush
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Sánchez, Linda T.
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu (CA)	Keating	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kennedy	Schiff
Clay	Kildee	Schrader
Cleaver	Kilmer	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kind	Scott, David
Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Serrano
Connolly	Kuster	Sherman
Conyers	Langvin	Sires
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Slaughter
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lawrence	Speier
Cummings	Lee	Swalwell (CA)
Davis (CA)	Levin	Takai
Davis, Danny	Lewis	Takano
DeFazio	Lieu (CA)	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Lipinski	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Loeb	Titus
DeLauro	Loeb	Torres
DeBene	Lofgren	Tsongas
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Van Hollen
Deutch	Lujan Grisham	Vargas
Dingell	(NM)	Veasey
Doggett	Luján, Ben Ray	Vela
Doyle (PA)	(NM)	Visclosky
Duckworth	Lynch	Walz
Edwards	Matsui	Wasserman
Ellison	McCollum	Schultz
Eshoo	McDermott	Wilson (FL)
Esty	McGovern	Yarmuth
Fattah	McNerney	
Foster	Moore	
	Moulton	

NOT VOTING—21

Babin	Fleischmann	Nugent
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Pascarell
Carney	Grijalva	Sewell (AL)
Carter (GA)	Grothman	Sinema
Cartwright	Honda	Stutzman
Crawford	Loudermilk	Trott
Farr	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman

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Mr. RATCLIFFE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. TROTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Stated against:

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, I was detained in meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, because of inclement weather and two grounded flights, I was unable to vote during rollcall 2—Electing the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I would have proudly voted for Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI of California for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I was also unable to vote during rollcall vote 3—Motion to Table. Had I been present, I would have voted against the Motion to Table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the hour to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Rochester, New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER). During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, but I

also want to thank Chairman SESSIONS for the hard work he has done in putting the rules package together today.

Today, the House will adopt these rules to govern the 114th Congress and dictate how this House will function over the next 2 years. As you will hear over the course of this debate, they are a recommitment by the Republican majority to govern transparently.

The rules ensure that both Members and the public have a chance to read bills before they come up for a vote, institute more accurate accounting for the economic effect of legislation, and restore the constitutional balance of power between the legislative and executive branches.

With these rules in place, the House can now proceed in tackling the challenges facing America today and pass legislation that creates jobs, grows the economy, and promotes freedom for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rules package.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD a section-by-section analysis of the resolution as well as a July 21, 2014, memorandum prepared by the Office of the Parliamentarian for the Over-Criminalization Task Force of the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. RES. 5

ADOPTING RULES FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Resolved Clause.

This section provides that the Rules of the 113th Congress are the Rules of the 114th Congress, except with the amendments contained in section 2 of the resolution and orders contained in sections 3, 4, and 5.

Section 2. Changes to the Standing Rules.

Disclosure of Foreign Payments to Witnesses. Subsection (a)(1) requires, to the greatest extent practicable, nongovernmental witnesses to disclose payments or contracts to the witness or an organization they represent originating from foreign governments received in the current and preceding two calendar years, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, that hearing.

While failure to comply fully with this requirement would not give rise to a point of order against the witness testifying, it could result in an objection to including the witness's written testimony in the hearing record in the absence of such disclosure.

Jurisdictional Changes. Subsection (a)(2) adds language to the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdictional statement with respect to the criminalization of conduct.

The Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction over criminal penalties and criminal law enforcement would remain unchanged. That is, the committee would maintain its existing jurisdiction over measures that create or repeal a crime, and over measures that alter criminal penalties with regard to crimes already existing in law.

The rules change is intended to cover measures that alter the elements of a crime so as to criminalize new conduct and, in so doing, trigger an existing criminal penalty. This rules change is not intended to cover

measures that merely supply the regulatory framework or address the regulatory underpinnings of the overall enforcement scheme. Past measures proposing merely to adjust the elements of such a crime—as opposed to adjusting the penalty for commission of the crime—have been out of the jurisdictional reach of the Committee on the Judiciary. Even though such measures have left the criminal penalty unchanged, they have nonetheless subjected new conduct to that criminal penalty. In other words, new conduct was criminalized. If the relatively rare practice of criminalizing new conduct within the framework of existing penalties is left unchecked, it calls into question the efficacy of the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdictional statement in providing a comprehensive look at criminal penalties and criminal law enforcement. Hence, a rule X statement of "criminalization" is the most appropriate way to address this circumstance.

The jurisdiction of other committees over the elements of a crime—particularly in the context of a regulatory scheme and outside of title 18, United States Code—would remain the same, except that it potentially would be shared with the Committee on the Judiciary in some instances. In that respect, it is similar to the criminalization of new conduct accompanied by a new criminal penalty; this change is to ensure that it is the act of criminalizing conduct, and not just the penalties themselves, that gives rise to a jurisdictional interest by the Committee on the Judiciary.

This rules change is not intended to alter existing jurisdiction over any enforcement scheme that falls outside of the ambit of criminal law enforcement. Rather, it is to confirm that the creation of a new crime subject to criminal law enforcement is what gives rise to the Committee on the Judiciary's interest, and not merely the establishment or modification of the penalty.

For instance, the change is intended to address a situation analogous to H.R. 2492 of the 112th Congress, which addressed attendance at animal fighting events through amendments to the Animal Welfare Act—compiled in title 7 of the United States Code—and to title 18. That measure was referred to both the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on the Judiciary. Portions of that measure were later included in H.R. 2642 of the 113th Congress and addressed a type of animal fighting to be covered by the Animal Welfare Act, but did not amend the existing criminal penalty in the Animal Welfare Act and did not touch title 18. As a result, the Committee on the Judiciary did not receive a referral of that measure.

Committees with jurisdiction over a regulatory statute will continue to exercise that jurisdiction, and the interest of the Committee on the Judiciary will extend to the creation of a new crime without a change to an existing penalty only to the same extent it would to creation of a new crime with an accompanying penalty prior to the 114th Congress.

The subsection adds language to the Committee on Appropriations' jurisdictional statement with respect to certain loan obligations and new loan guarantees with a textual reference to section 504(b) of the Congressional Budget Act.

Clarifying the Jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration. Subsection (a)(3) clarifies the Committee on House Administration's jurisdiction over the Chief Administrative Officer.

Committee Activity Reports. Subsection (a)(4) reduces the frequency of committee activity reports from two times per Congress to one time per Congress.

Dissenting Views. Subsection (a)(5) codifies current practice by updating the rule regard-

ing supplemental, minority, or additional views to include "dissenting" views.

Consolidating Requirements for Written Rules. Subsection (a)(6) requires committees to include in their written rules pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule XI certain audio and visual coverage rules described in clause 4(f) of rule XI and formerly required by such clause.

Conforming Committee and House Broadcasting Standards. Subsection (a)(7) conforms the language in clause 4(b) of rule XI with clause 2(c) of rule V to ensure consistent application of broadcasting standards.

Eliminating the Point of Order Against Considering Appropriations Measures without Printed Hearings. Subsection (a)(8) eliminates the point of order against the consideration of appropriations measures without printed hearings. This information is largely available through archived broadcasts, testimony, and other documents available on the Appropriations Committee's website and the public hearings themselves.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Subsection (a)(9) increases the size of the committee to 22 members, with not more than 13 from the same party.

Committee on Ethics. Subsection (a)(10) prohibits the Committee on Ethics from taking action that would deny a person any rights or protections provided under the Constitution of the United States of America.

Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group. Subsection (b) updates the authorization for the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group to conform to current practice and codifies a separate order of the 113th Congress.

Cost Estimates for Major Legislation to Incorporate Macroeconomic Scoring. Subsection (c) requires the Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation, to the extent practicable, to incorporate the macroeconomic effects of "major legislation" into the official cost estimates used for enforcing the budget resolution and other rules of the House. The subsection requires, to the extent practicable, a qualitative assessment of the long-term budgetary and macroeconomic effects of "major legislation", which is defined to cover legislation that causes a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution that is equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected GDP for that year. This subsection also allows the chair of the Committee on the Budget, or in the case of revenue legislation the House member serving as the Chair or Vice Chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation, to designate "major legislation" for purposes of this rule.

This subsection also repeals the existing provision in clause 3(h)(2) of rule XIII that requires a macroeconomic impact analysis of revenue legislation, which is superseded by the new rule.

Providing for Reconvening Authority for the House of Representatives. Subsection (d) allows the Speaker, after consultation with the Minority Leader, to reconvene the House during an adjournment of three days or less, at a time other than previously appointed. This codifies separate orders from the 112th and 113th Congresses.

Providing Conference Committees with Time to Reach Agreement. Subsection (e) modifies clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII by providing conference committees 45 calendar days and 25 legislative days after the formation of a conference to reach agreements before additional motions to instruct managers may be offered.

Contents of Committee Reports Showing Changes to Existing Law. Subsection (f) requires that a Ramseyer print to show the entire text of amended or repealed sections of a statute along with the proposed changes.

Mandatory Ethics Training for New Members. Subsection (g) requires that new Members of

the House, in addition to employees, complete ethics training.

Technical and Conforming Changes. Subsection (h)(1) conforms the standing rules to reflect the name in statute of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT). Subsection (h)(2) updates an outdated statutory citation and removes a reference inadvertently left in place at the start of the 113th Congress, which is no longer necessary due to the enactment of the STOCK Act.

Section 3. Separate Orders.

Independent Payment Advisory Board. Subsection (a) eliminates provisions contained in the Affordable Care Act that limit the ability of the House to determine the method of consideration for a recommendation from the Independent Payment Advisory Board or to repeal the provision in its entirety.

Staff Deposition Authority for Certain Committees. Subsection (b) provides the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Science, Space, and Technology, and Ways and Means deposition authority to be conducted by a member or committee counsel during the first session of the 114th Congress. Depositions taken under this authority shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

Providing for Transparency with Respect to Memorials Submitted Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States. Subsection (c) clarifies the procedures of the House upon receipt of Article V memorials from the States by directing the Clerk to make each memorial, designated by the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, electronically available and organized by State of origin and year of receipt.

In carrying out section 3(c) of House Resolution 5, it is expected that the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will be solely charged with determining whether a memorial purports to be an application of the legislature of a state calling for a constitutional convention. The Clerk's role will be entirely administrative. The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will only designate memorials from state legislatures (and not petitions from individuals or other parties) as it is only state legislatures that are contemplated under Article V of the Constitution.

In submitting the memorials to the Clerk, the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will include a transmission letter with each memorial indicating it has been designated under section 3(c) of House Resolution 5. The Clerk will make publicly available the memorial and the transmission letter from the chair. Ancillary documentation from the state or other parties is not expected to be publicized.

The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary is also permitted to designate memorials from earlier Congresses to be made publicly available under the same procedure.

Spending Reduction Amendments in Appropriations Bills. Subsection (d) carries forward the prohibition from the 112th and 113th Congresses against consideration of a general appropriation bill that does not include a "spending reduction" account, the contents of which is a recitation of the amount by which, through the amendment process, the House has reduced spending in other portions of the bill and indicated that such savings should be counted towards spending reduction. It provides that other amendments that propose to increase spending in accounts in a general appropriations bill must include an offset of equal or greater value.

Budget Matters. Subsection (e)(1) provides that titles III, IV, and VI, of House Concurrent Resolution 25 (113th Congress), as well as the allocations, aggregates, and appro-

priate levels contained in the chair of the Committee on the Budget's statement submitted in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2014, as adjusted, will continue to have force and effect until a budget resolution for fiscal year 2015 is adopted. This subsection also provides that the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise allocations, aggregates, and appropriate levels for measures maintaining the Highway Trust Fund, provided such a measure does not increase the deficit over the 11-year window and revise allocations, aggregates, and appropriate levels to take into account updated CBO baselines.

Subsection (e)(2) carries forward from the 113th Congress the requirement that prevents the Committee of the Whole from rising to report a bill to the House that exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) (Appropriations subcommittee allocations) as estimated by the Budget Committee and creates a point of order.

Continuing Litigation Authorities. Subsection (1) addresses continuing litigation in which the House is a party. Paragraph (1) authorizes the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, through the House Office of General Counsel, to continue litigation to enforce a subpoena against the Attorney General related to the "Fast and Furious" investigation. This lawsuit was authorized by H. Res. 706 (112th Congress). It also authorizes the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected) to take certain actions necessary to continue the litigation. Paragraph (2) authorizes the House to act as the successor in interest with respect to ongoing civil actions regarding the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The lawsuit was authorized by H. Res. 676 (113th Congress). The subsection also carries forward the authorities provided by H. Res. 676 (113th Congress) to remain in effect in the 114th Congress. Paragraph (3) authorizes Michael W. Sheehy to provide testimony in an ongoing criminal action in accordance with authorizations from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 112th and 113th Congresses.

Duplication of Federal Programs. Subsection (g) carries forward from the 113th Congress the authorization of a committee chair to request that the Government Accountability Office perform a duplication analysis of any bill or joint resolution referred to that committee. The subsection also requires committee reports to include a statement on whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program. This order has been modified to allow for a statement that no program is being established or reauthorized for purposes of complying with the order.

Estimates of Direct Spending. Subsection (h) carries forward from the 113th Congress the prohibition of consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any proposed amendment to or conference report thereon, unless it includes specified information and estimates related to direct spending, including means-tested direct spending and nonmeans-tested direct spending. The subsection also requires the chair of the Committee on the Budget to publish a description in the Congressional Record of covered programs.

Disclosure of Directed Rulemakings. Subsection (i) carries forward from the 113th Congress the requirement that committee reports on bills or joint resolutions are to include an estimate of the number of directed rule makings required by the measure. The subsection defines "directed rule making" to

include those rule makings specifically directed to be completed by a provision in the legislation, but does not include a grant of discretionary rule making authority.

Subcommittees. Subsection (j) waives clause 5(d) of rule X to allow the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs up to seven subcommittees and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Agriculture up to six subcommittees. Other than the inclusion of the Committee on Agriculture, this is similar to provisions carried in the rules package during the last several Congresses.

Exercise Facilities for Former Members. Subsection (k) continues the prohibition on access to any exercise facility that is made available exclusively to Members, former Members, officers, and former officers of the House and their spouses to any former member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

Numbering of Bills. Subsection (1) reserves the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) for assignment by the Minority Leader.

Inclusion of U.S. Code Citations. Subsection (m) adds, to the maximum extent practicable, a requirement for parallel citations for amendatory instructions to Public Laws and Statutes at Large that are not classified in the U.S. Code.

Broadening Availability of Legislative Documents in Machine Readable Formats. Subsection (n) instructs the appropriate officers and committees to continue to advance government transparency by taking further steps to publish documents of the House in machine-readable formats.

Temporary Designation. Subsection (o) designates a temporary location for documents to be made publicly available pending the official designation by the Committee on House Administration under clause 3 of rule XXIX.

Congressional Member Organization Transparency Reform. Subsection (p) allows participating Members to enter into agreements with eligible Congressional Member Organizations for the purpose of payment of salaries and expenses. The subsection requires the Committee on House Administration to promulgate regulations, consistent with current law, to carry out this subsection.

Social Security Solvency. Subsection (q) creates a point of order against legislation that would reduce the actuarial balance of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, but provides an exemption to the point of order if a measure improves the overall financial health of the combined Social Security Trust Funds. This subsection would protect the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund from diversion of its funds to finance a broken Disability Insurance system.

Section 4. Committees, Commissions, and House Offices.

Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi. Subsection (a) carries forward the select committee as authorized by H. Res. 567 (113th Congress) as it existed at the end of the 113th Congress. Additionally, the subsection provides the select committee authority to adopt a rule or motion allowing for a ten-minute rule for the questioning of witnesses.

House Democracy Partnership. Subsection (b) reauthorizes the House Democracy Assistance Commission, now known as the House Democracy Partnership.

Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. Subsection (c) reauthorizes the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Office of Congressional Ethics. Subsection (d) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional

Ethics (OCE) for the 114th Congress and clarifies that term limits do not apply to members of the OCE. The subsection reaffirms that a person subject to a review by the Office of Congressional Ethics has a right to be represented by counsel, and establishes that invoking such right is not to be held as a presumption of guilt. The subsection also prohibits the Office of Congressional Ethics from taking action that would deny a person any rights or protections provided under the Constitution of the United States of America.

Section 5. Additional Order of Business.

Reading of the Constitution. This section allows the Speaker to recognize Members for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 16, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

MEMORANDUM

To: Over-Criminalization Task Force of the Committee on the Judiciary.

From: Office of the Parliamentarian.

Date: July 21, 2014.

The Over-Criminalization Task Force of the Committee on the Judiciary is tasked with assessing the current federal criminal statutes and making recommendations for improvements. One of its areas of study is legislative jurisdiction in the House over proposals addressing Federal criminal law. This memo provides guidance on the rules of the House and precedents in this area.

RULE X—THE JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Parliamentarian, acting as the Speaker's agent, refers bills and other matters upon their introduction to committees pursuant to the jurisdiction of each committee as defined by rule X, taking into account any relevant precedents. Rule XII guides the Speaker in the type and timing of a referral.

The jurisdiction of each of the 20 standing committees of the House is set out in rule X of the rules of the House. The jurisdictional statement of the Committee on the Judiciary is found in clause 1(l) of rule X. The referral of measures on the subject of criminalization is based on clause 1(l)(1) addressing, "The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal," and clause 1(l)(7), addressing "Criminal law enforcement."

The jurisdictional statement regarding "The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal" has been in place since the creation of the Committee on the Judiciary in 1813. That statement has been interpreted to apply to matters "touching judicial proceedings." Hinds, vol. 4, sec. 4054.

The jurisdictional statement regarding "Criminal law enforcement" was added in the 109th Congress (sec. 2(a)(2), H. Res. 5, Jan. 4, 2005). This statement has been interpreted by the Office of the Parliamentarian as a codification of the committee's existing *de facto* jurisdiction over legislation addressing law enforcement powers, consistent with the absence of legislative history supplying any other meaning (Cong. Rec. Jan 4, 2005). This area of the committee's jurisdiction is often manifested in * * *

REFERRAL PATTERNS

The issue presented by indirect criminalization can be found in examples spanning many different subject matters. One illustration is in the referrals of the Lacey Act, a frequently amended statute that regulates the trafficking of fish, wildlife, and plants. The Lacey Act is compiled in both title 16 and title 18 of the United States Code. In the case of H.R. 3049 of the 109th Congress (regulating the trafficking in Asian carp), the bill

amended 18 U.S.C. 42 and addressed criminalization. Accordingly, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In contrast, H.R. 1497 of the 110th Congress (regulating plants harvested outside the United States) amended various regulatory sections of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 that have been compiled in title 16 of the United States Code. The bill extended the Lacey Act's coverage to plants harvested outside the United States and any address of criminalization was indirect. Accordingly, it was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

A more recent example is found in the animal welfare area. H.R. 2492 of the 112th Congress addressed attendance at animal fighting events through amendments to the Animal Welfare Act—compiled in title 7 of the United States Code—and to title 18. The bill was referred to both the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on the Judiciary. Parts of the contents of this bill were later included in a larger measure in the 113th Congress—H.R. 2642, the Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 (section 11311). The provision addressed a type of animal fighting to be covered by the Animal Welfare Act, but did not amend the existing criminal penalty in the Animal Welfare Act and did not touch title 18. The Parliamentarian advised that a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary was not consistent with past precedent.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding me the time, and if I could just take a minute to wish everybody a great new session. It is good to be back. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we rise today to set a new course for this Congress, though, with the record of the past Congresses, we know we have a lot of work to do.

During their tenure, the majority has careened from crisis to crisis, sued the President for doing his job, brought the House to new heights of dysfunction and closed debate with the most closed rules in a single Congress in our Nation's history, chased nonexistent scandals in Benghazi and at the IRS, and, since 2011, had this House vote more than 50 times to take health care away from their own constituents.

This legacy of dysfunction, of partisanship and prioritizing political games over the public policy has dealt the American people a bad hand. By governing this House in such a haphazard way, the majority has closed down the process and shut out the American people.

Sadly, the majority is poised to double down on their partisanship and even reinvent the mathematics of public policy. By using what is called "dynamic scoring" to pretend that tax cuts pay for themselves, Republicans will require the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and Joint Taxation Committee to use math that Bruce Bartlett, an economic adviser for both Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, called "smoke and mirrors." This new math cooks the books in favor of the majority to pretend that the tax cut bills are revenue neutral.

Time and time again, the falsehoods of dynamic scoring have come to light. The first President Bush even called this tactic "voodoo economics." But even so, the House Republicans want to change the rules and inject their partisan ideology into even the mathematics which underlies our Nation's public policy.

Rising above partisanship, the House Democrats will propose today two measures that would do immeasurable good for the American people.

First, giving average Americans the paychecks that they deserve, our commonsense legislation would deny CEOs the ability to claim tax deductions on incomes over \$1 million unless their own employees get a well-deserved raise first. This would ensure that average workers share in the fruit of the Nation's productivity, not just the millionaires and the billionaires. Today, as our Tax Code stands, CEOs get a break and their workers are left out. The CEOs get the money, the deduction on taxes, and we get the bill to pay for that deduction. It is destroying the middle class.

Second, Democrats will bring forward the Stop Corporate Expatriation and Invest in America's Infrastructure Act, which prevents U.S. corporations from renouncing their citizenship to dodge paying their fair share of taxes. It is time to stop rewarding companies that move overseas and, instead, use those dollars to create good-paying jobs here at home and rebuild our Nation's crumbling infrastructure.

□ 1515

By closing this loophole and ending the so-called tax inversions, we would raise an estimated \$33.6 billion to invest in our roads, railways, and bridges which are falling apart all over the country.

Last fall, I stood by a 100-year-old bridge in Bushnell's Basin that fell into such disrepair that firefighters stopped using it for fear the bridge could not bear the weight of the engines. It endangered the safety of the people they were expected to serve.

In my home State of New York, 40 percent of the bridges have been rated structurally deficient or functionally obsolete, which is even worse. I wonder what the number is for the United States.

This is an unconscionable state of affairs. Repairing the Nation's highways and bridges is now, literally, life or death. We can do it with the Democrat proposals. We can, and we must.

These are the types of bills that we hope to be bringing to the floor in this session of Congress. We will debate them and ultimately pass them. That is what Congress is about, not a legislative branch that silences half of this Nation by bypassing the committee process and bringing to Rules emergency bills that silence the Representatives of half of the people in the United States.

It is my fervent hope that the new Congress will bring about an era of

willingness to tackle the big problems facing our Nation, a renewed call for true bipartisanship, and a culture of enlivened debate, and I promise that our side will be a willing partner.

In describing how the Bill of Rights came to be, former Supreme Court Justice, the late Harry Blackmun, said that the Founding Fathers survived a "crucible of disagreement" to give us a more perfect Union. Forging through that crucible is not only good for the legislative branch, but good for the Nation.

Truly, it is the debate that makes us stronger, and time and time again, debate in the House has been stalled, strangling policies and solutions that could have benefited the Nation. Sadly, this is the legacy of the last Congress.

I would like to insert the text of Justice Blackmun's speech into the RECORD.

HARRY A. BLACKMUN

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES
SUPREME COURT REMARKS TO THE PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOCIATION "CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS"
NOV. 22, 1991

TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

So there you are. Does it bother you that, in this Bicentennial year, the Bill of Rights which we regard almost as Holy Writ in our national consciousness, was forged in the crucible of disagreement and contest and tempered by the Founders' diverse estimates of political reaction? It should not bother us, I submit, for that is the very stuff from which strong constitutions emerge—the lessons derived from past adversities, from hardening experiences with our fellows and with those who would govern us, and, from the fervent desire to avoid, as Santayana warned us, the necessity of living history over again. Our Constitution and Bill of Rights are of our own making. They are the product of hard bargaining, not the divine gift of a visionary presence.

My final observation is of a different and lighter touch. A great poet, one whom T.S. Eliot once called "the greatest poet of our times * * * certainly the greatest in this language, and so far as I am able to judge, in any language," wrote two things that have intrigued me.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the past does not dictate the future. We can right our path forward. We may be able to prioritize that the American people will win over politics; and, today, we have the opportunity to do that with the beginning of this, the 114th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, want to welcome the gentlewoman from Rochester, New York, the ranking member of the Rules Committee, as we begin another session in this new year. I am delighted to know that the Rules Committee will be ready and available to handle the pieces of legislation that the gentlewoman spoke of in terms of helping the American people to understand what Congress' role is in working with the President to help with policies that will get this country back to work.

Mr. Speaker, just a year ago, we recognized as we came back to Washington that we were at a GDP growth of a negative GDP. We had to fight out of these terrible, terrible tax increases and the things that are occurring to our economy.

The American people found new footing this year because it was the Republican majority who gave new meaning and life to "we are going to make this place, meaning Washington, D.C., and government, smaller and make things bigger and better for people back home."

We have now lived through what has become a reality with Republican policies on energy, for a competitive marketplace for there to be alternative fuels that are available that have dominated the marketplaces and put other countries on their heels and have given an advantage to American drivers who are here, families who are trying to make a go of it. The price of gasoline at the pump has dropped.

We still have much to do. As we know of the first year that President Obama was in office, food prices began doubling, energy prices began doubling. Republicans now are giving the American people a sense that we can manage our country better, so that they cannot only have a job and keep a job, but that they can take care of their families.

We are going to aim this year on a lot of things; but today, we are here for the rules package that will enable the opportunities for all of our Members to know what the rules are and to become engaged.

Four years ago, Mr. Speaker, we pledged to the American people that Speaker BOEHNER, through the rules of this House and our package that we would have, would allow Members from both sides of the aisle to engage in robust debate under an open process.

I am proud to announce that in following through with that promise, which is what we have done, we now have a new, larger group of Republicans because of the hard work we have done and have sold to the American people about effectively managing their affairs in Washington, D.C.

Republicans have put forth all sorts of reforms, not just in the House of Representatives—more transparency, more opportunities for debate—but the opportunity for the American people to see that what we are trying to do is to give the American people a chance to debate and to vote and to move forward legislative ideas, not just about jobs and not just about a better economy and not just about more freedom and not just about trying to take care of energy, but also to protect the men and women who protect this country. The 114th Congress is going to present also an opportunity, I think, for all of us to up our game, to work together.

The House and the Senate because they are in Republican control—instead of things being roadblocked and set aside and stacked up—over 300 bills,

Mr. Speaker, this past term on which we are waiting for Senatorial action—we can work together to enact legislation. We can talk with the American people. We can fashion transparency in bills for accountability, something that the American people want and need.

It also represents an opportunity for us to jump-start our economy. We are here to serve people back home. We are here to make things better for people back home, not to give away our country, but to make it stronger, a chance to empower people in their communities to make their own decisions and, hopefully, reap the rewards that come from that.

Many times, it is not just about the creation of a job, but really of sustaining these families who are trying to work and make things happen and make more decisions about themselves and their futures.

To begin that process today, as we open the House for the 114th Congress, we have a rules package. As we begin, I want to say let's not forget why we are here. We are here because those from our individual congressional districts sent us here—mine, the 32nd Congressional District of Texas, sent me here to accomplish things on their behalf—to make life better for them, to create better opportunities for people today, and a better America in the future, so that we are able to extend our lead among other nations with, I believe, American ingenuity and opportunity—American exceptionalism, as we say it in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Speaker, American exceptional power.

Whether it is leading in the United States military or providing leadership for freedom, that is what we are best at, and we have this privilege by serving in this body.

We must also be held accountable, I believe, to the Constitution. We have, all of us today, raised our hands to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. It doesn't mean certain parts of that Constitution; it means the Constitution.

By our being here today, we are, once again, reaffirming that in this rules package—the support to the Constitution, that basis of power, that is so important in that we understand the House, the Senate, the Presidency but, most of all, the power that lies with people, the rules package helps us to achieve these goals.

H. Res. 5 is a continuation of the House Republicans' efforts to streamline processes, to increase transparency, and to improve accountability. Specifically, it preserves the important reforms that were made in the previous two Congresses. It also adds a few perfecting amendments and orders to help further advance our twin goal of transparency and openness for all of the Members of this body. I would like to take a few minutes, if I can, to highlight some of the key parts of this rules package, Mr. Speaker.

First, it builds upon the fiscal restraint imposed upon the Federal Government by House Republicans in the

last two Congresses. We have seen in the last 4 years that the American economy is able to grow when the government shrinks and when less taxpayer money is used to support the government, more freedom and opportunity. We should have a smaller government and a larger free enterprise system. That is a goal. "Limited government" means unlimited opportunity for people back home.

In 2011, the Federal Government was spending 24 percent of our GDP, and the economy was suffering. Thanks to the leadership of House Republicans, the Federal Government's spending is now down. In fact, the Federal Government now spends 19.9 percent of our GDP, which is nearly 5 percent less than just 4 years ago.

This has come through fiscal restraint. This has come through making sure that we spoke to the American people about government that was getting too big, costing too much money, and had too much power. The American people understood that because the government was getting in the way, not playing its role of making life better for people but, rather, getting in the way and making onerous decisions on our economy, on people's jobs, and, perhaps worst of all, on stifling families and the American Dream.

In turn, we are finally now seeing, as a result of these 5 years in which we have held government spending—it has decreased from 24 percent of GDP to 19.9 percent—an economic growth rate that the American people, I think, want and deserve.

Are we where we want to be? Absolutely not. What is the approximate level? We need a GDP growth of 4 percent. We need a GDP growth not just in Dallas, Texas, but all over this country where we have people who in their homes, in their cities, and in their regions are able to take care of themselves, to sustain their economies, and to take care of their infrastructures in a responsible way.

This Congress, Republicans are going to provide for fiscal discipline that restrains spending and gets the government out of the way. Getting government out of the way means you take money away from it which does one of two things: it leaves more money back home for people, or it simply gives people more opportunity to invest in the marketplace to grow jobs.

This rules package will ensure that Congress has the necessary budget enforcement tools in place to continue our work that will help create jobs and grow the economy.

We have a brandnew Budget chairman. He is one of the finest members of the Republican Conference, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE). Mr. PRICE has been not only a professional at his job as a physician where he healed people, but he came to Washington to do the same for us.

His ascension to be the chairman of the Budget Committee will offer this country and, I believe, more specifi-

cally, this body a reevaluation of the important attributes of having a good economy through better budgeting and ways that we can restrain the Federal Government from unwanted and unnecessary spending to that which is done for the American people that makes sense. TOM PRICE will become a household name, and he will earn the accolades that he will get from his chairmanship.

Second, the rules package includes a commonsense requirement for Congress when we consider legislation that will have a larger impact on our economy. In short, the House is going to require the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to provide nonpartisan macroeconomic analyses for legislation that costs .25 percent of projected GDP.

What does this mean? This means that, now, we are going to be able to recognize on percentage basis points how close is the impact of our decisions that we make and to project them out to where we are able to actually know what the impact will be of the legislation that we pass in order to create more jobs.

It is meant to err on the side of people and the free enterprise system, as opposed to stymieing what would end up going to them and erring on the side of growing this government.

□ 1530

This means that the House will take time to analyze how legislation that we consider will really impact the American economy to where we can project what it will be as a result of including billions of dollars back into the economy for economic growth and development on the side of the free enterprise system.

This is going to allow us to measure the impact of legislation, it is going to help us to use some commonsense projections on how our ideas are going to help the bottom line.

Gosh knows we have been through 4 years where we saw high taxes, high spending, Big Government that caused America to fall not only in relative power to the rest of the world, but it placed on the American people disillusionment, unemployment, high taxation, people who could not pay their bills, a loss of their own identity within their own systems.

Unemployment up to 23 million people unemployed and underemployed; we have now turned that corner. We will continue to turn that corner and extrapolate out how we want to get to all sectors of our economy to have a better shot at jobs in their hometown, in their region, and ones that they can keep, not have and then lose again.

It is these current opportunities that lie right before us, and the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. RYAN, are perfectly suited for selling to this body and the American people why we believe that we have got to look at and change the way we authorize bills.

So under one method, which would be called static scoring, which is what we have, we assume that major legislation does not change economic behavior. They just plug a new number in, and then we assume nothing really happens.

But in fact we know when you raise taxes, you lower the opportunity for people not only to create more economic benefit, but you take that incentive away.

Our friends, the Democrats, would leave you to believe that taxation is a zero sum game, that when rates go up, revenues always come that way, and aren't we for making sure that we balance our budget?

Well, let me tell you what? It didn't work that way. We were spending hundreds of billions of dollars more. Instead of an economy that was working, we were paying unemployment compensation—people not to be employed, people to be at home, a terrible cost not only to humanity but also to our Treasury.

We need people to go to work, and encouraging them to do this through our Tax Code means that people can have the dignity of work, the opportunity to make their life better, and perhaps more importantly, a chance for America to grow its GDP.

We have examples over and over that we have seen about how taxation legislation affects behavior, and certainly in my home State of Texas, I remember in the 1980s and the early 1990s, when revenue was at a premium for the Democrats who ran our House and Senate in Texas, and of course they wanted to raise more revenue, and they were always looking for ways to raise revenue.

I remember them looking when I was just out of high school at personalized license plates, and they looked at how much money came in for personalized license plates. I want to say it was \$30 for the plates. They needed more revenue, so they just doubled that amount of money that it would cost, knowing they would get twice as much revenue.

But it didn't work that way, Mr. Speaker. Not surprisingly, fewer Texans bought more license plates. But to the Democrats, it was a simple matter under static scoring of just saying they wanted more money, and they were going to increase the rates. It doesn't happen that way because the American people or citizens understand they would no longer buy something at a different rate.

The same thing is true of tax rates, Mr. Speaker. We have the exact same problem, where people who are working and working hard, when you take away their money, there is less money that they can put into the economy to grow another job, to give somebody a chance at a new job.

These are the things we are going to be looking at, how we can maximize through the effort of Dr. PRICE, through the effort of PAUL RYAN, the Ways and Means Committee, the Budget Committee to bring the leading edge

ideas instead of saying, no, it is really a zero sum game. If you want to do something, you have to really raise taxes; you can't give money back to people because, oh my gosh, the Federal Government would be in trouble. Well, we are not.

It would change from unemployment compensation to people working, and Republicans believe in work. We believe in empowering communities and people standing a chance to go from unemployment and welfare to a chance to have a job. We are going to get this done.

Let me be clear. Republicans are not arguing that tax cuts always pay for themselves. They don't. But instead we are acknowledging that when it is done right, when you study what you are doing, you can make an effort to have a tax cut to grow the economy. I believe Republicans understand that the American economy and Americans are better off when they keep more of their paychecks.

Lastly, this rules package defends the House's constitutional role in our system of checks and balances by providing for continuation of legal actions against the executive branch. It will allow the House to pursue its lawsuits and to enforce subpoenas, for instance, in the Fast and Furious investigation, where we have seen guns that were sold by the United States Government and put into hands of very dangerous people all around our world, including in Mexico and other places, only to find they come back and appear where they were involved in murders in the United States. It is a lawless action that was taken by our Department of Justice. It is wrong, and we are going to continue pursuing this.

So it means that we are going to look at those things that this Federal Government is doing that we believe are unconstitutional and should change also. We also believe in a lawsuit against the executive branch regarding the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. In short, this package makes it perfectly clear that our constitutional order still matters, and it is Congress' job to write the law and for the President to faithfully execute it. We are not going to stand by and watch this President go and write laws and to execute them down the block. We are going to make sure we do it the way the Constitution spoke about.

Certainly we know that IPAB, which is a part of the President's package, where he has this group of people that have unlimited power to make decisions over health care, over people as opposed to a physician, we are going to limit that authority. We believe we are within the right in doing this because the American people want and need a health care system that works, not one that we cannot afford and we cannot find a doctor, and where the government and a bureaucrat make decisions as opposed to a physician and a patient.

Regardless of what one thinks about ObamaCare, all Members of Congress

should be united to preserve and protect the role of the House of Representatives and our ability to make the laws on behalf of people and work with the President in that.

Finally, the package is going to allow the Speaker to recognize Members for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 16, 2015. I believe it is vital. We saw this several years ago, Mr. Speaker, where we came down to the floor of the House and took turns at reading the Constitution. It is a vital part of our history. It is important that we understand it serves this great Nation that separates us from so many other countries, the rule of law and constitutional guidance.

This rules package that I have outlined will better enable the House to perform our duties. It will help us with our obligations, our integrity, and transparency and accountability, and it is going to help us to make sure that we work well together with each other.

Our friends, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, elected Members of this body, I am very proud to say that this resolution represents so many great things. I think it is a balanced package, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding. Unfortunately, I don't have time to respond to many of the representations that Mr. SESSIONS made with reference to our economy, but we can all agree that our most important responsibilities as Members of Congress is to grow this economy, create the kinds of jobs that Americans need so that they can succeed and support themselves and their families.

I want to speak about a couple of things in this rules package. Traditionally, Democrats will vote against and Republicans will vote for because traditionally this is a partisan vote. I urge the Rules Committee chairman to adopt a couple of changes which I thought would make this rules package a better one.

First, I ask the House to move to ban discrimination against gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender employees. We provide in our rules that you cannot discriminate against people based upon race, nationality, gender, and other arbitrary distinctions. We should have added this as we have in so many of our laws. Currently there are no protections for a congressional staffer fired or refused promotion simply for LGBT status. I regret that the Rules Committee was unprepared to offer such a protection to our employees.

Secondly, since Republicans assumed the majority in 2011, Delegates from the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands as well as the Resident Commissioner from Puer-

to Rico have been denied the opportunity to vote in the Committee of the Whole. They can vote in committees, and the Committee of the Whole is of course a committee of the House. It is not a final arbiter.

When I was majority leader, I offered that amendment in the rules. It passed. My Republican friends took it to court, and the court said that it was sustainable and sustained it. This effectively, unfortunately, denies representation to nearly 5 million Americans, Americans, one of whom is on the Republican side of the aisle from American Samoa. So this is a bipartisan concern that I have. Unfortunately, this rules package put forward by the Republican majority does not include either change.

In addition, this rules package does not live up to the responsible governing the American people expect and deserve from Congress. Mr. SESSIONS spent a long time talking about scoring, static scoring versus dynamic scoring.

Dynamic scoring I would suggest to the American people is a gamble. It is a gamble that your projection is correct. If your projection is not correct, as it has so often been, then you end up putting the deficit even higher because you bet on the come.

The more conservative policy, I would suggest, would be to get the money first and then decide how you are going to apply it. Don't gamble on the fact that you are going to get the money, which is what dynamic scoring is. The gentleman admitted—he did not argue—that cutting taxes always paid for themselves. In fact, Alan Greenspan said exactly that in the last decade.

What it means is the Republicans will be able to hide the true cost of tax cuts behind a debunked mantra that tax cuts pay for themselves. They do not. This provision will allow them to explode the deficit as they did the last time they were in charge.

The last time the budget was balanced was not under the Bush administration when you had a Republican Congress, a Republican Senate, and a Republican President. It was when Bill Clinton was President of the United States. For 4 years we had a balanced budget.

It also threatens to politicize the Congressional Budget Office, which has maintained its role as impartial and nonpartisan arbiter on budget scoring for four decades, which makes us be honest, which is what the American public expects. Rely on the figures that are not political figures but are independent analytical figures on which we can rely.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this rules package. It can be a better package; it should be. And if it is defeated, we can adopt a better, more fair package.

Mr. Speaker, we are at the start of a new Congress, and we have an opportunity to right two wrongs in the rules of this House.

I wrote to the Chairman of the Rules last month asking that two changes be made in today's rules package.

First, I asked that the House move to ban discrimination against gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender employees.

Currently, there are no protections for a Congressional staffer fired or refused a promotion simply for LGBT status.

Second, since Republicans assumed the majority in 2011, delegates from the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, as well as the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, have been denied the opportunity to vote in the Committee of the Whole House.

This effectively denies representation to nearly 5 million Americans.

Unfortunately, this rules package, put forward by the Republican majority, does not include either change.

In addition, this rules package does not live up to the responsible governing the American people expect and deserve from their Congress.

First, it includes something called "Dynamic Scoring."

What it means is that Republicans will be able to hide the true cost of tax cuts behind a debunked mantra that "tax cuts pay for themselves."

They do not—and this provision will allow them to explode the deficit, as they did the last time they were in charge.

It also threatens to politicize the Congressional Budget Office, which has maintained its role as impartial and nonpartisan arbiter on budget scoring for four decades.

The rules package also extends the Benghazi select committee, placing conspiracy theories above fact.

At least three committees—two led by Republicans—exhaustively investigated the Benghazi tragedy.

Everything has been reviewed; a million dollars in taxpayer money last year were wasted.

And, furthermore, these rules would limit the ability of Congress to reallocate resources between Social Security trust funds, making it more difficult to prevent automatic cuts to Social Security disability insurance.

We can do better—and should do better—in this House for the 114th Congress.

I urge my colleagues to reject this rules package, and I call on Chairman SESSIONS and his Republican colleagues to work in a bipartisan way with Democrats to enact rules that enhance the work of this House, protect LGBT employees, include all of the voices in our democracy, and set guidelines that facilitate greater cooperation, not more partisan gridlock.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the distinguished returning ranking member of the Committee on the Budget.

□ 1545

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely astounding that within minutes—minutes—of our being sworn in, our Republican colleagues want to pass a rule that will stack the deck in favor of trying to give another big tax cut not to the middle class, but to millionaires,

the folks at the very top. That is what their budget does.

What is equally astounding is that this economic theory of trickle-down economics crashed and burned in the real world between 2001 and 2008. Our Republican colleague says that if you give millionaires these tax cuts, they are going to spend them, and a little bit will trickle down to the middle class and people who aspire to the middle class and boost everybody up.

That is not what happened. What happened? Sure, the folks who got the tax cuts at the top, they did better. Nobody else did. In fact, real wages went down. What went up? The deficit—and everybody has to pay for that deficit.

Now, I heard the Speaker this morning say he wanted to deal with the issue of wage stagnation. That is what we should be focused on. We shouldn't be talking about tax cuts for the wealthy and a trickle-down theory. We should try to build this economy from the middle class out and from the bottom up.

I am glad the Speaker said that because we are going to give him an opportunity to vote for something that will address wage stagnation. I am going to offer a motion at the end of this debate. It is called the CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act, and it addresses this issue.

If you look back in the 1960s and 1970s, when workers were working hard, they got paid more, but beginning around 1979, they kept working hard, productivity kept going up, but their wages got flat. What happened during the same time? CEOs took care of themselves. Their pay started to go up and up and up. It used to be about 20 times that of the average worker.

In other words, the CEO and the folks at the top got about 20 times what they were paying their employees, but as you can see, it has now shot up so that CEOs and the top guys get paid about 300 times what their workers are getting paid.

We have a simple proposition: that corporations should not be able to deduct the bonuses and compensation for their CEOs and other executives over \$1 million unless they are giving their employees a fair shake, a fair wage. Right? Why should the taxpayers be subsidizing that?

Between 2007 and 2010, they took about \$66 billion, thereabouts, in deductions for bonuses for performance pay when they were sometimes laying off employees and cutting their paychecks, so we say: "Hey, okay, pay yourselves what you want, but if you want the taxpayers to allow you to deduct your bonuses and performance pay, for goodness' sakes, you had better be giving your employees a fair shake."

Over time, that would close that gap in worker productivity and wages and do what the Speaker said he wanted to do this morning, which is deal with wage stagnation. Let's help the workers, not just the CEOs. Let's vote for

the CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, there they go again, more tax increases, bigger government, the Democrat party. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) to respond to that.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Actually, what we are talking about, Mr. Speaker, is a Republican plan that actually cuts the top rate for folks at the top from 39 percent to 25 percent.

The nonpartisan Tax Policy Center has said that will actually leave the middle class family—typical family—paying another \$2,000, so that you can give the folks at the very top another tax break.

When you increase the deficit, guess who pays the bill? Everybody, all the taxpayers do. So you give a tax break to the folks at the top, increase the deficit, and everybody else is left to pay the bill. That is not the right way to go. Vote for this motion.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who has been successful already about inversions.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Republican rule package and to the previous question. If we defeat that question, Ms. SLAUGHTER will offer an amendment to end corporate desertion.

Over the last decade, we have seen nearly 50 American companies try to avoid taxes by moving their mailboxes overseas, but they leave their operations here, effectively renouncing their U.S. citizenship in order to dodge taxes.

These companies benefit from American education, research and development incentives, and infrastructure, all taxpayer supported, but when their own tax bill arrives, they hide overseas and are no longer American corporations.

They even have the temerity—and this is legal under the law today, and it shouldn't be—they have the temerity then to apply for Federal contracts, but they deny their U.S. citizenship when it comes to paying their taxes.

Mr. Speaker, what this amendment would do is make sure that they pay their fair share. The extra revenue goes to the highway trust fund. That trust fund runs out of money in May if we do not act. Anyone who has driven a car lately knows how badly our roads need investment.

Our highways are crumbling beneath our wheels, 65 percent of our major roads are in less than good condition, and one-quarter of our bridges require repair or improvements. The backlog of projects grows longer by the day.

At a time when globalization is gathering pace, this state of affairs puts America's competitiveness in jeopardy.

According to the World Economic Forum, the United States has slipped from 7th to 18th in the quality of our roadways. Replenishing the highway trust fund will reverse this trend, unleash economic growth, and create thousands of good jobs that cannot be sent overseas.

If we want business to invest in this Nation, we must be prepared to do the same. Instead of lining the pockets of corporate deserters, we should be revitalizing our roadways. That is the path to a better, stronger, and more sustainable economy. This amendment puts us back on the right track.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, like most Americans, I spent the holidays with family and friends reflecting on the blessings of the past year. There were many.

Since 2009, the stock market has soared another 10,000 points. In 2009, our budget deficit stood at \$1.4 trillion. Today, according to current projections, we have sliced that deficit to \$514 billion, and we have created 10 million new jobs, the longest stretch of private sector job growth in American history.

When I left home yesterday, I left my wife with a full tank of gas, and I did so paying less than \$2 per gallon. It was the first time I have been able to do that in 5 years. We have achieved much progress over the past several years. Now, we must get about the work of making sure that progress is shared by all.

Mr. Speaker, in a few moments, we will cast some substantive votes. These votes will literally set the rules of the game for the next 2 years. They will be a very clear reflection of our respective parties' priorities.

While Republicans' rules changes seem to rig the game in favor of the wealthy, Democrats will immediately force a vote on job creation, bigger paychecks for working families, and American competitiveness and economic growth.

Democrats want to put people to work building roads and bridges that will connect our economy in the 21st century. We will ensure that every American shares in our Nation's prosperity by taking away corporate tax deductions for millionaire executive compensation unless their employees get a raise as well.

It is simple, Mr. Speaker. House Republicans' first priority in the 114th Congress is stacking the deck for those with the highest incomes and for voodoo, trickle-down economics. House Democrats' first priority is to put Americans in a better place by creating jobs, standing up for working families, and growing the economy for all. The contrast could not be more stark.

Mr. Speaker, House Democrats' numbers may be smaller in the 114th, but we are stronger in our unity and resolve to grow and strengthen middle income Americans. Today, with our votes on the new rules, Mr. Speaker, we will be demonstrating our support for hardworking American families.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), a valued member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I suppose I should simply take this time to say to my colleagues: welcome back, happy new year, and I missed you.

Technically, we are considering, debating, and voting on the Republican majority's "rules package," but that is sort of a misnomer. The word "rules," as most of us understand it, means a set of procedures that someone is required to follow, but if my Republican friends have demonstrated anything over the past few years, it is that they have absolutely no intention of following the rules of the House. They routinely waive, ignore, or break the rules of this House whenever it is convenient or politically expedient for them to do so.

The gentleman from Texas says the Speaker of the House promised the most open Congress in history. I hate to remind him that the Republicans presided over the most closed Congress in history during the 113th Congress.

Let me just mention a couple of the most egregious provisions in this package before us today. First, my Republican friends believe we should adopt the voodoo economics of so-called dynamic scoring. Under this fairy tale, they would have us believe that tax cuts for the very wealthy don't increase the deficit. Never mind that time after time after time in our history, those tax cuts for the rich have caused an explosion in our deficit. This rules package would have us believe that up is down and left is right.

Second, this package would allow committee staff from the Ways and Means Committee, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and the Science Committee to take depositions under oath. Currently, only the Oversight Committee has that authority.

Mr. Speaker, I served as a staff member in this House for the late Congressman Joe Moakley. Our staff members are dedicated public servants who work incredibly hard, but this provision, quite frankly, goes too far.

Mr. Speaker, we ought to be spending our time on rebuilding our aging infrastructure and increasing workers' paychecks rather than making it easier to conduct more political witch hunts, which the American people are fed up with.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to serve on the Rules Committee, and that word "rules" used to mean something. My hope is that in this Congress, enough of my Republican colleagues will demonstrate the political courage to make it mean something again.

Vote "no" on this resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, to those who have wondered, what would be the top priority of this Republican-controlled Congress? What would they do on day one? Well, now we know. It is deception, what some could even rightly call tax fraud, since this amounts to deliberate misrepresentation of tax data.

Republicans are admitting right here on day one that they don't know how to balance the budget. When the budget numbers will not add up, when the arithmetic just doesn't work for them, they change the numbers with magical new math. Where the books won't balance with the numbers that you have got, Republicans say, "Use the numbers you would like to have."

All their previous talk about budget discipline and balancing budgets was really about trying to dismantle Democratic efforts to provide an opportunity ladder up for all Americans, to assure dignity in retirement, and to protect families from the risk of illness—that ladder of security and protection that many Republicans were never for in the first place.

Now, to free themselves from the hard work of responsible, balanced budgets, Republicans are compelling the House for the first time in American history to rely upon something they call "dynamic scoring"—That is just a euphemism for whimsy, speculation, and wishful thinking—the thin veneer for a failed political ideology.

One leading Republican expert, former Senate budget staff director Bill Hoagland, has said that instead of this scoring gimmick that they are using today, he would "rather [they] just simply belly up to the bar" and "admit up front that they can't lower rates without adding to the deficit."

□ 1600

Today's actions remind me of a riddle some attribute to President Abraham Lincoln: "How many legs does a dog have if you call the tail a leg? Four, because calling a tail a leg doesn't make it a leg."

And calling a budget "balanced" when it doesn't have adequate revenue does not make it so.

Passing a budget requires hard work. Republicans would rather use a sleight of hand than offer a helping hand from all to get the job done. Vote no.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, in fact, Republicans are going to use a doctor to get the budget done this time.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE), the young chairman from the Budget Committee.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his leadership on this package and his work throughout this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am actually surprised—well, I am not surprised. I thought we might actually go a day without having the kind of hyperbole that we have grown used to from the other side of the aisle.

I want to speak to the issue of macroeconomic analysis as the incoming chair of the Budget Committee. The other side has said this is a gamble, that we are gambling that the projections are going to be correct. Mr. Speaker, this is craziness. That is not so. In fact, all economic projections—static, dynamic—all of them have a level of uncertainty.

We have heard that it is “stacking the deck” or that it is “cooking the books” in favor of tax cuts. Nonsense. Nonsense. It doesn’t game the system at all. All we are trying to do is make certain that Members of Congress have more information upon which to be able to make decisions. That is the kind of commonsense things that our folks back home want.

Scoring, which is what we are talking about here, the Congressional Budget Office works hard to try to determine what the effect is of the kind of policies that we adopt around here. They will tell you right now that now it is inaccurate. Now it is inaccurate. What we are trying to do is simply say that if a piece of legislation is going to have a large effect on the economy, that we include that effect in the official estimate.

So if you think a bill is going to help or hurt the economy—help or hurt the economy—then they ought to tell us. They ought to let us know how many more jobs are going to be created, what kind of tax revenue up or down is going to occur. Is it going to harm jobs? The people who prepare our cost estimates, I tell you, they are the best in the business, and they have been working on this issue for years.

Mr. Speaker, this may come as some surprise to our friends on the other side, but they already do this kind of analysis. They already do the macroeconomic analysis. It is just that we don’t include it in our cost estimate because of the rules. And we should. That is why we are offering this change today.

We don’t predetermine the outcome. We simply make it so that the Congressional Budget Office is allowed, the scorekeepers are allowed, to have a more realistic score. It has come as no surprise, talking to economists from around the country over the past couple of weeks, over the past couple of months, and to a person they say economic scoring, the effects of legislation that we pass, it is an inaccurate science. It is hard to do. But what we want to do is to make certain that

they have greater opportunity to get that scoring correct, to give us the kind of information so we can make wiser decisions.

Mr. Speaker, this isn’t about cooking the books or gaming the system. This is about trying to do the hard work of the American people, trying to get the policies that we adopt here in this Congress correct so that we can get the American people back to work and get this economy thriving again.

I commend the gentleman from Texas for the work that he has done and urge adoption of the rules.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), the chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

It is time to get to work. Americans don’t care who won or lost in the election. They just want us to get our work done. They want us to work together to solve the problems that they see every day. They want us to boost job growth, and they want us to build an economy that works for all Americans, not just the privileged few.

The rules of the road that should guide this Congress should be built on the foundation that has increased opportunities for American families over the last few years—nearly 11 million new jobs, 57 consecutive months of job growth, the longest streak in our country’s history. There are 10 million more Americans with health insurance, which means more security for those Americans. The deficit has been cut by two-thirds since 2009.

What is the one piece of the puzzle that we now need to work on? In that span of time since we have seen things go better; the economy has grown 12 percent; corporate profits have grown by 46 percent, and the stock market by 92 percent. What hasn’t grown? The paycheck that the average American gets day in and day out for working to do all those things to make it possible for the stock market and corporations to succeed. So it is time for us to focus on the middle of America that works hard every month and gets a paycheck but doesn’t see that paycheck grow.

This rules package requires Congress to use fuzzy math, so-called dynamic scoring, to make it easier to give massive tax breaks to special interests and the wealthy. Is that what the middle class wants? No.

Republicans have also added a mid-night change to this rules package that rigs the rules against 59 million Americans who currently receive Social Security and to the 160 million Americans who are working today to get Social Security in the future and don’t know if Social Security will be there based on these rules. That is not what Americans in the middle want.

Congress should be in the business of making life better, not worse, for everyday Americans. So let’s establish rules of the road for this Congress that

let us build on the economic progress of nearly 11 million new Americans going back to work, 57 months straight of job growth.

What we don’t need are rules of the road for this House that give a green light to reckless legislating that favors special interests and the privileged few at the expense of the middle class and America’s Social Security.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the distinguished returning ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, what was said by the Budget Committee chairman is not correct. This is not about more information. This is a requirement that these official cost estimates really be part of the enforcement of the budget resolution. So what this is, in a few words: Republicans today are extending their embrace of voodoo economics by wrapping their arms around voodoo score keeping. Again, it is not about more information. It is being able to cook the books to implement their long-held discredited notion that tax cuts pay for themselves.

I think the former Reagan and George H.W. Bush administration official Bruce Bartlett said it best:

It is not about honest revenue estimating. It is about using smoke and mirrors to institutionalize Republican ideology in the budget process.

Mr. Speaker, that is what this is all about.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire from my colleague if he has any remaining speakers.

Mr. SESSIONS. I do have one additional speaker, and then I will close.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I thank her for her wonderful work on behalf of the American people as the ranking member on the Rules Committee for such a long time and in such a very strong way.

My colleagues, I congratulate you and your families on your swearing in today. We had a lovely ceremony earlier. Eventually it became that, after we knew the outcome of the vote. But it is clear that the election at the polls in November demonstrated that the American people are hopeful that this new Congress can work together to grow our economy and, in turn, grow paychecks for American workers. Honoring that trust, House Democrats today are putting forward a legislative package to increase paychecks for working families and put Americans back to work building the roads and bridges our country needs, paid for by keeping our tax dollars here at home. I

talked about this a little bit earlier when I introduced the Speaker.

What we are proposing, sadly, is in sharp contrast to what the Republicans have in this rule. The first vote that the Republicans are asking this Congress to take in the new Congress will be to advance additional tax cuts for the wealthy and special interests. When they talk about dynamic scoring—when they talk about dynamic scoring—it is a very bad deal for middle-income families in our country.

In sharp contrast to them, we will bring forth the Stop Corporate Expatriation and Invest in America's Infrastructure Act, which prevents U.S. corporations from renouncing their citizenship in order to dodge paying their fair share of taxes. It is time to stop rewarding companies that move overseas and instead use those dollars to create good-paying jobs here at home.

Every chance any of us gets, we have to make that point. I don't see anything partisan about it. And many Republicans have voted in this manner in the past. So this was supposed to be something where we have common ground.

House Democrats will also put forth the CEO-Employee Pay Fairness Act, and that is legislation to ensure that workers share in the fruit of their productivity, denying CEOs the ability to claim tax deductions on income over \$1 million unless they give their employees a well-deserved raise.

The American people are owed an open and transparent debate on these issues. Today, with this rules package, Republicans are shutting down debate for Democrats and Republicans. With their extending of the amount of time it takes for Members to put forth a motion to instruct, they are shutting down debate. They are rejecting transparency and openness. That is what the American people want: transparency and openness.

In all that we do in Congress, we must keep the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of the American people in the forefront. We must be committed to do this in a bipartisan way, an open and transparent way. This bill today rejects that.

Now what I want to say, and we all have been reading our Christmas cards and all the rest, but one of the ones that I want to share with you which is irrelevant to our discussion today is from my friend Jack Trout. What he said in "A Seasonal Greeting for the Times":

To borrow a Biblical reference, the money changers have taken over the temple.

What is behind all of this is a concerted effort by wealthy companies and people to protect the status quo and their vested interests. The result is the sad fact that the middle class gets squeezed while the rich get richer. This squeeze is why the consumer-led economy has been so slow to rebound after the financial crisis.

What people fail to realize is the simple fact that the middle class are the real job creators in America. They generate demand, which, in turn, builds markets. The middle class put "merry" into Merry Christmas.

I mention this because the fact is that it is true that when the consumer economy, which is what we are, is alive and well and thriving, they spend money, inject demand in the economy, create jobs, and our economic recovery is accelerated.

Dynamic scoring, suppressing debate, and some of the other things contained in this rule are contrary to that and antagonistic to the financial stability of the middle class. So I hope that our colleagues—and there are so many reasons to go through. But what means the most to America's working families is their financial stability. On that subject alone, were it not even for other things in this bill which we could talk about all day that should be rejected, but just because it, again, has a negative impact on the growth of our economy when it comes to supporting the financial stability of the middle class we should vote "no" on this.

The Democrats offer a sharp contrast. The motion that will be made to call the previous question is one that calls for us to talk about building the infrastructure of America. The motion to commit that will be put forth by Mr. VAN HOLLEN is one that is fair in terms of pay to our workers.

So for many reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to vote "no." This isn't what was talked about in terms of ideals and values this morning. This is about putting the squeeze on the middle class, doing it in a nontransparent way, and doing it under the rules of the House. I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

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Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York, the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate all of my colleagues on our swearing in. I just hope that it doesn't trigger 2 years of swearing at. It really does not have to be that way, Mr. Speaker. Democrats in this House will work with the majority to find commonsense solutions to ease the squeeze, to support paycheck growth for the middle class.

What better middle ground than the middle class, Mr. Speaker. The problem with this rules package is it is stacked against the middle class, it is stacked against tax cuts for the middle class, it is stacked against paycheck growth for the middle class.

In contrast, Mr. Speaker, here is what House Democrats are proposing. It is very simple.

Number one, bigger paychecks for the middle class. Under the current rules that the majority supports, Mr. Speaker, a CEO can get a million-dollar bonus and deduct that million dollars from taxes. That shifts that tax burden to an underpaid worker for that CEO. Now, how is that fair? How is that fair? It is not.

It is bad enough that middle class workers' paychecks are squeezed, but sticking the middle class worker with a bill for the CEO's taxes as a result of that million dollar bonus is unconscionable. We have a better way, a better contrast, something that will grow paychecks for the middle class.

Second, under the rules, in the stacked deck that the majority supports, a big corporation can ship jobs overseas. With those jobs overseas go bigger bridges, better roads, better airports, and faster airplanes. Meanwhile, in my district on Long Island, Mr. Speaker, the average middle class worker has to drive through potholes, has longer delays, slower trains, antiquated transportation systems, and delayed airplanes because all of the infrastructure is being built abroad.

It is bad enough that corporations are given incentives to ship jobs overseas. It is unconscionable that under these rules those corporations are able to build infrastructure in those foreign places while America decays.

Under our contrast, Mr. Speaker, we will invest in America, we will rebuild America, we will create new jobs in America, improving our infrastructure.

It is bad enough to be underpaid, Mr. Speaker, but to be underpaid and have to drive through potholes, that is even worse.

Mr. Speaker, on this first day of this new Congress until the very last day of this new Congress, the American people are going to want to know whose side we are on. With these two votes we clearly demonstrate and clearly establish who is on whose side.

I urge my colleagues in this majority on this first day to establish for the American people whose backs they have: the special interests, tax deductions for million-dollar bonuses, foreign corporations; or rebuilding America and rebuilding American jobs.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rules package for the 114th Congress.

I would like to begin by taking this opportunity to thank you, Chairman SESSIONS, the Speaker's Office, and the other committee chairmen for working with me to hone and clarify the Judiciary Committee's criminal law jurisdiction.

For many years, the House rules have given the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction over, among other things, the judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, and criminal law enforcement. The Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction over criminal law dates back to the creation of the committee in 1813.

In recent years, however, we have become aware of an anomaly in the referral pattern that occasionally prevents the Judiciary Committee from obtaining a referral when a bill criminalizes

new conduct without actually addressing the penalty portion of the criminal law. In other words, while the Judiciary Committee would have had jurisdiction over the underlying statute when it was enacted, it is sometimes unable to assert jurisdiction when the statute is amended in such a way as to criminalize new conduct. The result is that new criminal offenses are being created without being considered by the lawmakers on the Judiciary Committee, which is the committee best situated to provide valuable expertise in drafting and resolving potential conflicts with existing criminal law.

Last Congress, the Judiciary Committee created a bipartisan Over-Criminalization Task Force with the goal of examining the problems associated with a bloated, disorganized, and often redundant collection of Federal criminal offenses. The Congressional Research Service recently reported to us that there are nearly 5,000 Federal criminal laws on the books. Unfortunately, Congress continues to add to this number at a rate of roughly 50 new crimes per year.

One of the recurring themes from both the witnesses who appeared before the task force as well as the members of the task force is that it is crucial that the Judiciary Committee have the opportunity to review all new Federal criminal laws.

Throughout its existence, this bipartisan task force endeavored to closely examine the problems posed by over-criminalization and over-Federalization, and to identify potential solutions to combat the regrettable circumstances that inevitably arise from the tangled web of Federal criminal provisions. Examples of similarly-situated defendants convicted of the same conduct under different statutes with different penalties, or individuals convicted of offenses without proof of any level of criminal intent, have been detailed in our hearings and are far too commonplace.

The rules package today clarifies the committee's jurisdiction over criminal matters by adding one word—"criminalization"—to our existing jurisdiction over criminal law. By making this change, the Judiciary Committee will have a new jurisdictional interest only in those relatively rare instances that a bill criminalizes new conduct by amending a statute that is attached to a criminal penalty without amending the penalty itself. In this instance, the Judiciary Committee will look to work with the other committee on ensuring that the new conduct is worthy of criminalization and that the attached criminal penalties are appropriately drafted.

The Judiciary Committee is not looking to insert itself into the regulatory schemes under the jurisdiction of other committees. However, to the extent that another committee chooses to use the criminal justice system to enforce the regulation under its jurisdiction, we would like to be involved so

that we may ask the important question together as to whether particular conduct should be criminalized.

In conclusion, I believe this small clarification of the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction will allow us to address many of the problems associated with the tangled web of Federal criminal laws.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman SESSIONS and his staff for working very closely with us on this issue and express my strong support.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this rules package.

I rise today in support of the Rules package for the 114th Congress.

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For many years, the House Rules have given the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction over, among other things, "the judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal," and "criminal law enforcement." The Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction over criminal law dates back to the creation of the committee in 1813.

Typically, the Judiciary Committee either receives a referral upon introduction or has the opportunity to seek a sequential referral when a bill creates a new criminal law or criminal penalties. This allows us to ensure that a criminal provision is properly drafted, or eliminated if it is unnecessary.

In recent years, however, we have become aware of an anomaly in the referral pattern that occasionally prevents the Judiciary Committee from obtaining a referral when a bill criminalizes new conduct without actually addressing the penalty portion of the criminal law. In other words, while the Judiciary Committee would have had jurisdiction over the underlying statute when it was enacted, it is sometimes unable to assert jurisdiction when the statute is amended in such a way as to criminalize new conduct. The result is that new criminal offenses are being created without being considered by the lawmakers on the Judiciary Committee, which is the Committee best situated to provide valuable expertise in drafting and resolving potential conflicts with existing criminal law.

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One of the recurring themes from both the witnesses who appeared before the task force, as well as the Members of the task force, is that it is crucial that the Judiciary Committee have the opportunity to review all new federal criminal laws.

Our Members and staff have the longstanding expertise to ensure that criminal laws are appropriately drafted, that they fit with the overall federal criminal law scheme, that they are appropriate in force relative to other crimi-

nal laws, and finally, that the new criminal law is even necessary.

Throughout its existence, this bi-partisan task force endeavored to closely examine the problems posed by over-criminalization and over-federalization, and to identify potential solutions to combat the regrettable circumstances that inevitably arise from the tangled web of federal criminal provisions. Examples of similarly-situated defendants convicted of the same conduct under different statutes with different penalties, or individuals convicted of offenses without proof of any level of criminal intent, have been detailed in our hearings and are far too commonplace.

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In conclusion, I believe this small clarification to the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction will allow us to address many of the problems associated with the tangled web of federal criminal laws.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman SESSIONS for working with me on this issue, and express my strong support for this Rules package.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The legacy of the 113th Congress shows us a broken institution: broken by partisanship and recalcitrance.

I urge my colleagues to change course in the 114th Congress, to encourage openness, transparency, and true bipartisanship. If we can achieve this, we will come together.

If we defeat the previous question, I will move to amend the resolution to bring up the Stop Corporate Expatriation and Invest in America's Infrastructure Act of 2015 to stop giving up American citizenship to avoid paying taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Overall, this package demonstrates Republicans' commitment to an open process from Members on both sides of the aisle on the issues of the day that need to be debated, on legislation that will make a difference in the lives of the American people.

We have heard from the Republican chairman of the Budget Committee and the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I believe this is a great package.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this House rules package has a number of other provisions with which we have serious concerns. Most significantly, the rules change relating to Social Security. Late last night, the Republican rules package was revised to include a major new provision that will likely force Social Security benefit cuts. The new rule would prevent the House from considering legislation to prevent a scheduled 20 percent cut to Social Security benefits for 11 million disabled workers and their families (by creating a point of order against legislation that reallocates FICA taxes between the Social Security Trust Funds, which have a current overall balance of \$2.8 trillion), unless the legislation also includes Social Security benefit cuts or tax increases. Without any substantive debate and out of public view, the rule would prevent the House from even considering a mechanism endorsed by more than 50 advocacy groups and which Congress has used 11 times in the past to address shortfalls in one of the trust funds.

H. Res. 5 also extends staff deposition authority to four more committees (Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Science, and Ways and Means). We are deeply concerned that these new authorities will be used to launch politically motivated attacks on the Affordable Care Act, Environmental Protection Agency actions, the implementation of Dodd-Frank financial industry reform, and IRS regulations.

Democrats are disappointed that House Republicans have decided to continue their politically-motivated lawsuit against the President over implementation of the Affordable Care Act and their partisan investigations into "Fast and Furious" and the attack in Benghazi, Libya. Extensions of those authorities also appear in H. Res. 5.

H. Res. 5's changes to the motion to instruct also concern us deeply. Under current rules, motions to instruct conferees can be offered 25 legislative days and 10 calendar days after conference committees have been appointed. H. Res. 5 lengthens these periods, so that motions to instruct would be privileged 45 calendar days and 25 legislative days after the conference is appointed. This is clearly an attempt to weaken the Minority's ability to participate in the conference committee process in the future.

Changes to the authorizing language of the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group have the potential to make it politically easier for the Majority to file additional lawsuits against the President, and this possibility disturbs us given the events surrounding the filing of the ACA-related lawsuit last Congress.

H. Res. 5 contains a number of other provisions, some of which raise concerns and some of which appear to be innocuous. For example, small changes to the jurisdiction of certain committees, an increase in the size of the Intelligence Committee, an allowance for

extra subcommittees on the Agriculture, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Transportation and Infrastructure Committees, and allowing the Speaker to reconvene the House at a time other than previously appointed after consultation with the Minority Leader, among others.

Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in this resolution, we are establishing a new requirement in clause 8 of Rule XIII that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) incorporate into the official cost estimates required under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Budget Act) the macroeconomic effects of "major legislation." Because this rule builds on the existing requirement for cost estimates, it does not apply to appropriations legislation.

By including an analysis of how major legislation will affect the economy, this rule provides the House with a more comprehensive estimate than can be produced using only the traditional, conventional scoring methods which implicitly assume that legislation has no effect on the broader economy. In particular, this analysis is required to include the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, the capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from major legislation. In addition, this rule requires a qualitative assessment of the long-term budgetary and macroeconomic effects of major legislation.

Major legislation is defined as legislation causing an increase or decrease in revenues, outlays, or deficits in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected gross domestic product for that year. In applying the 0.25 percent threshold, CBO and JCT are required to look at the gross budgetary effects of the legislation. In carrying out this requirement, the intent is that CBO and JCT review provisions in the bill that have a significant effect. Thus, the test is whether any provision in the legislation has a budgetary effect larger than the threshold, or if the absolute value of the sum of the provisions exceeds the threshold, rather than whether the legislation as a whole has such an effect when all of the provisions are netted out.

Alternately, for legislation that may not have a large fiscal effect, but would still have significant economic impacts, the new rule empowers the House to designate "major legislation." For all legislation other than purely revenue legislation, the rule authorizes the chair of the Budget Committee to designate "major legislation." For purely revenue legislation (i.e., legislation that contains only provisions described in section 201(f) of the Budget Act), the rule authorizes the House Member serving as the chair or vice chair of JCT, to designate "major legislation" for purposes of this rule.

The rule carefully preserves the existing division of labor between CBO and JCT, which requires close collaboration between these two non-partisan institutions. When major legislation involves both revenue and non-revenue provisions, CBO and JCT will need to work together to produce a single, integrated cost estimate for the legislation drawing on each agency's institutional responsibilities.

The rule requires enhanced transparency around these budgetary estimates. Both CBO and JCT, as applicable, must provide together with their estimates a description of the critical

assumptions and the source data underlying such estimates. It is important that CBO and JCT make this information available so that the public, academic, and other experts have an opportunity to review the analysis and pursue possible improvements in the methodologies used to develop these estimates. Distributional analyses of proposed tax changes that JCT provides as background information is another area where estimates could be improved by incorporating macroeconomic effects into these analyses.

The preparation of cost estimates incorporating macroeconomic effects is frequently more complex and requires more time than the preparation of conventional cost estimates. Committees should therefore build in additional time to allow for the completion of the cost estimate. Both CBO and JCT should strive to promptly produce the estimates required by this rule. To the extent it is not practicable for CBO and JCT to produce the required estimates, the rule provides an accommodation in this instance. Two possible circumstances may arise when it is not feasible to produce the required analysis. First, committees and the House may be operating under tight deadlines and it is not possible for CBO or JCT to complete the analysis prior to the legislation's consideration. Second, while CBO and JCT have developed a great deal of expertise and experience in producing these analyses, there may be situations where it is not possible for CBO and JCT to produce the required analysis.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SLAUGHTER is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 5 OFFERED BY MS. SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

Sec. 6. STOP CORPORATE EXPATRIATION AND INVEST IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2015.

Not later than January 31, 2015, the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of a bill consisting of the text specified in section 8 of this resolution, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations and to transfer the resulting revenues to the Highway Trust Fund. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

Sec. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of the bill specified in section 8 of this resolution.

Sec. 8. The text referred to in section 6 is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Stop Corporate Expatriation and Invest in America’s Infrastructure Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO RULES RELATING TO INVERTED CORPORATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 7874 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(b) INVERTED CORPORATIONS TREATED AS DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7701(a)(4), a foreign corporation shall be treated for purposes of this title as a domestic corporation if—

“(A) such corporation would be a surrogate foreign corporation if subsection (a)(2) were applied by substituting ‘80 percent’ for ‘60 percent’, or

“(B) such corporation is an inverted domestic corporation.

“(2) INVERTED DOMESTIC CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a foreign corporation shall be treated as an inverted domestic corporation if, pursuant to a plan (or a series of related transactions)—

“(A) the entity completes after May 8, 2014, the direct or indirect acquisition of—

“(i) substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a domestic corporation, or

“(ii) substantially all of the assets of, or substantially all of the properties constituting a trade or business of, a domestic partnership, and

“(B) after the acquisition, either—

“(i) more than 50 percent of the stock (by vote or value) of the entity is held—

“(I) in the case of an acquisition with respect to a domestic corporation, by former shareholders of the domestic corporation by reason of holding stock in the domestic corporation, or

“(II) in the case of an acquisition with respect to a domestic partnership, by former partners of the domestic partnership by reason of holding a capital or profits interest in the domestic partnership, or

“(ii) the management and control of the expanded affiliated group which includes the entity occurs, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States, and such expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities.

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR CORPORATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORGANIZATION.—A foreign corporation described in paragraph (2) shall not be treated as an inverted domestic corporation if after the acquisition the expanded affiliated group which includes the entity has substantial business activities in the foreign country in which or under the law of which the entity is created or organized when compared to the total business activities of such expanded affiliated group. For purposes of subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii) and the preceding sentence, the term ‘substantial business activities’ shall have the meaning given such term under regulations in effect on May 8, 2014, except that the Secretary may issue regulations increasing the threshold percent in any of the tests under such regulations for determining if business activities constitute substantial business activities for purposes of this paragraph.

“(4) MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B)(ii)—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for purposes of determining cases in which the management and control of an expanded affiliated group is to

be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States. The regulations prescribed under the preceding sentence shall apply to periods after May 8, 2014.

“(B) EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—Such regulations shall provide that the management and control of an expanded affiliated group shall be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States if substantially all of the executive officers and senior management of the expanded affiliated group who exercise day-to-day responsibility for making decisions involving strategic, financial, and operational policies of the expanded affiliated group are based or primarily located within the United States. Individuals who in fact exercise such day-to-day responsibilities shall be treated as executive officers and senior management regardless of their title.

“(5) SIGNIFICANT DOMESTIC BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B)(ii), an expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities if at least 25 percent of—

“(A) the employees of the group are based in the United States,

“(B) the employee compensation incurred by the group is incurred with respect to employees based in the United States,

“(C) the assets of the group are located in the United States, or

“(D) the income of the group is derived in the United States,

determined in the same manner as such determinations are made for purposes of determining substantial business activities under regulations referred to in paragraph (3) as in effect on May 8, 2014, but applied by treating all references in such regulations to ‘foreign country’ and ‘relevant foreign country’ as references to ‘the United States’. The Secretary may issue regulations decreasing the threshold percent in any of the tests under such regulations for determining if business activities constitute significant domestic business activities for purposes of this paragraph.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Clause (i) of section 7874(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “after March 4, 2003,” and inserting “after March 4, 2003, and before May 9, 2014.”

(2) Subsection (c) of section 7874 of such Code is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii)” and inserting “subsections (a)(2)(B)(ii) and (b)(2)(B)(i)”, and

(ii) by inserting “or (b)(2)(A)” after “(a)(2)(B)(i)” in subparagraph (B).

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or (b)(2)(B)(i), as the case may be,” after “(a)(2)(B)(ii)”.

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii)” and inserting “subsections (a)(2)(B)(ii) and (b)(2)(B)(i)”, and

(D) in paragraph (6), by inserting “or inverted domestic corporation, as the case may be,” after “surrogate foreign corporation”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after May 8, 2014.

SEC. 3. TRANSFERS TO HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9503(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6) and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS TO TRUST FUND.—Out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is hereby appropriated—

“(A) \$26,852,000,000 to the Highway Account (as defined in subsection (e)(5)(B)) in the Highway Trust Fund, and

“(B) \$6,713,000,000 to the Mass Transit Account in the Highway Trust Fund.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

The Republican majority may say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here’s how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: “Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

In Deschler’s Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: “Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority’s agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 168, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—239

Abraham	Gowdy	Neugebauer
Aderholt	Granger	Newhouse
Allen	Graves (GA)	Noem
Amash	Graves (LA)	Nugent
Amodel	Graves (MO)	Nunes
Babin	Griffith	Olson
Barletta	Grothman	Palazzo
Barr	Guinta	Palmer
Barton	Guthrie	Paulsen
Benishke	Hanna	Pearce
Bilirakis	Hardy	Perry
Bishop (MI)	Harper	Pittenger
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Pitts
Black	Hartzler	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Heck (NV)	Poliquin
Blum	Hensarling	Pompeo
Bost	Herrera Beutler	Posey
Boustany	Hice (GA)	Price (GA)
Brady (TX)	Hill	Ratcliffe
Brat	Holding	Reed
Bridenstine	Hudson	Reichert
Brooks (AL)	Huelskamp	Renacci
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga (MI)	Ribble
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rice (SC)
Buck	Hunter	Rigell
Bucshon	Hurd (TX)	Roby
Burgess	Hurt (VA)	Roe (TN)
Byrne	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	Jenkins (KS)	Rogers (KY)
Carter (GA)	Jenkins (WV)	Rohrabacher
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Rokita
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Rooney (FL)
Clawson (FL)	Jolly	Ros-Lehtinen
Coffman	Jordan	Roskam
Cole	Joyce	Ross
Collins (GA)	Katko	Rothfus
Collins (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Comstock	King (IA)	Royce
Conaway	King (NY)	Russell
Cook	Kinzinger (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Costello (PA)	Kline	Salmon
Cramer	Labrador	Sanford
Crawford	LaMalfa	Scalise
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Schock
Culberson	Lance	Schweikert
Curbelo (FL)	Latta	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Denham	Long	Sessions
Dent	Loudermilk	Shimkus
DeSantis	Love	Shuster
DesJarlais	Lucas	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Dold	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Duffy	MacArthur	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Stefanik
Ellmers	Massie	Stewart
Emmer	McCarthy	Stivers
Farenthold	McCaul	Stutzman
Fincher	McClintock	Thompson (PA)
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Thornberry
Fleischmann	McKinley	Tiberi
Fleming	McMorris	Tipton
Flores	Rodgers	Trott
Forbes	McSally	Turner
Fortenberry	Meadows	Upton
Fox	Meehan	Valadao
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Wagner
Frelinghuysen	Mica	Walberg
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Walden
Gibbs	Miller (MI)	Walker
Gibson	Moolenaar	Walorski
Gohmert	Mullin	Walters, Mimi
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Weber (TX)
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder

Yoho
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—168

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps

Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee

O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Capuano
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu (CA)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle (PA)
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge

Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebuck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Norcross

Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Cárdenas
Carney
Cleaver

Huffman
Knight
Lieu (CA)

Mooney (WV)
Payne

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER (during the vote). While Members are coming in to record their votes, it is the intention of the Chair to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY), the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER).

Messrs. GOWDY, WELCH, CICILLINE, PRICE of North Carolina, and COOPER appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any

mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 114th Congress.

□ 1652

Ms. MOORE and Ms. CLARKE of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 4, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Van Hollen moves that the resolution (H. Res. 5) be committed to a select committee composed of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report it forthwith back to the House with the following amendment:

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

Sec. 6. CEO-EMPLOYEE PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT OF 2015.

Not later than January 31, 2015, the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of a bill consisting of the text specified in section 8 of this resolution, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the denial of deduction for certain excessive employee remuneration. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

Sec. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of the bill specified in section 8 of this resolution.

Sec. 8. The text referred to in section 6 is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “CEO-Employee Paycheck Fairness Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF DENIAL OF DEDUCTION FOR CERTAIN EXCESSIVE EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION.

(a) EXPANDED APPLICATION OF DEDUCTION DENIAL IF PAY FAIRNESS REQUIREMENT NOT MET.—Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF COMPANIES NOT MEETING PAY FAIRNESS REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a publicly held corporation which does not meet the pay fairness requirement of subparagraph (B) for the taxable year—

“(i) no deduction shall be allowed under this chapter for applicable employee remuneration with respect to any employee to the extent that the amount of such remuneration for the taxable year with respect to such employee exceeds \$1,000,000, and

“(ii) paragraph (4) shall be applied without regard to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) thereof.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘employee’ includes any officer or director of the taxpayer and any former officer, director, or employee of the taxpayer.

“(B) PAY FAIRNESS REQUIREMENT.—The pay fairness requirement of this subparagraph is satisfied if—

“(i)(I) the average compensation paid by the taxpayer to or for all applicable United States employees for the taxable year, exceeds

“(II) the inflation and productivity growth adjusted average of such compensation for the preceding taxable year, and

“(ii) the aggregate compensation paid by the employer to or for all applicable United States employees for the taxable year is not less than the aggregate of such compensation for the preceding taxable year.

“(C) APPLICABLE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘applicable United States employee’ means, with respect to any taxable year, any employee—

“(i) whose services with respect to the employer are substantially all performed within the United States, and

“(ii) whose compensation from the employer for the taxable year does not exceed the dollar amount in effect under section 414(q)(1)(B)(i) with respect to the calendar year in which such taxable year begins.

“(D) INFLATION AND PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH ADJUSTED AVERAGE.—The inflation and productivity growth adjusted average of compensation under subparagraph (B)(i)(II) for any taxable year shall be determined by multiplying—

“(i) the average of the compensation paid by the taxpayer to or for all applicable United States employees for the taxable year, by

“(ii) the sum of the cost-of-living adjustment and the productivity adjustment for the taxable year.

“(E) COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of subparagraph (D)(ii), the cost-of-living adjustment for any taxable year shall be the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘the second preceding calendar year’ for ‘calendar year 1992’ in subparagraph (B) thereof.

“(F) PRODUCTIVITY ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of subparagraph (D)(ii)—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The productivity adjustment for the taxable year shall be an amount (expressed as a percentage) equal to the average annual increase in the business productivity index for the period beginning with calendar year 2000 and ending with the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the taxable year begins.

“(ii) BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY INDEX.—The term ‘business productivity index’ means the nonfarm business productivity index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as adjusted by the Secretary to account for depreciation.

“(G) COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘compensation’ means, with respect to any employee, the sum of—

“(i) the employee’s wages on which the tax under section 3101(b) is imposed, plus

“(ii) any amount described in paragraph (9), (11), (12), or (14) of section 6051(a) with respect to the employee.

“(H) AGGREGATION RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraph (5)(B)(iii) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

“(I) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, including adjustments to the pay fairness requirements of subparagraph (B)—

“(i) to prevent avoidance of this paragraph through changes in the composition of the taxpayer’s workforce, and

“(ii) to account for significant, non-tax-motivated changes in the size and composition of the taxpayer’s workforce (including mergers, spinoffs, or changes in the occupational composition of a taxpayer’s workforce).”.

(b) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF COVERED EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 162(m) of such Code is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “as of the close of the taxable year, such employee is the chief executive officer of the taxpayer or” and inserting “such employee is the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer of the taxpayer at any time during the taxable year, or was”.

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking “(other than the chief executive officer)” and inserting “(other than any individual described in subparagraph (A))”.

(C) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting “, or”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(C) was a covered employee of the taxpayer (or any predecessor) for any preceding taxable year beginning after December 31, 2014.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 162(m)(3)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “4 highest” and inserting “3 highest”.

(c) APPLICABLE EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION PAID TO BENEFICIARIES, ETC.—Paragraph (4) of section 162(m) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(H) SPECIAL RULE FOR REMUNERATION PAID TO BENEFICIARIES, ETC.—Remuneration shall not fail to be applicable employee remuneration merely because it is includible in the income of, or paid to, a person other than the covered employee, including after the death of the covered employee.”.

(d) EXPANSION OF APPLICABLE EMPLOYER TO INCLUDE NON-LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Paragraph (2) of section 162(m) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“(2) PUBLICLY HELD CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘publicly held corporation’ means any corporation which is an issuer (as defined in section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)—

“(A) that has a class of securities registered under section 12 of such Act, or

“(B) that is required to file reports under section 15(d) of such Act.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

Mr. SESSIONS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to commit be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 168, nays 243, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—168

Adams	Frankel (FL)	Neal
Aguilar	Fudge	Norcross
Bass	Gabbard	O'Rourke
Beatty	Gallego	Pallone
Becerra	Garamendi	Pascrell
Bera	Grayson	Payne
Beyer	Green, Al	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Peterson
Bonamici	Gutiérrez	Pingree
Boyle (PA)	Hahn	Pocan
Brady (PA)	Hastings	Polis
Brown (FL)	Heck (WA)	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Himes	Quigley
Bustos	Hinojosa	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Honda	Richmond
Capps	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Huffman	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Israel	Ruppersberger
Carney	Jackson Lee	Rush
Carson (IN)	Jeffries	Ryan (OH)
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Chu (CA)	Keating	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Scott (VA)
Clay	Kilmer	Scott, David
Cleaver	Kind	Serrano
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Kuster
Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Langevin
Connolly	Kuster	Larsen (WA)
Conyers	Langevin	Larson (CT)
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Lawrence
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Lee
Cuellar	Lawrence	Levin
Cummings	Lee	Lewis
Davis (CA)	Levin	Lieu (CA)
Davis, Danny	Lewis	Lipinski
DeFazio	Lieu (CA)	Loeb
DeGette	Lipinski	Loeb
DeLauro	Loeb	Lofgren
DelBene	Loeb	Lowenthal
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Lujan Grisham
Deutch	Lowenthal	(NM)
Dingell	Lujan Grisham	Luján, Ben Ray
Doggett	(NM)	(NM)
Doyle (PA)	Lynch	Matsui
Duckworth	Matsui	McCollum
Edwards	McCollum	McDermott
Ellison	McDermott	McGovern
Eshoo	McGovern	McNerney
Esty	McNerney	Moore
Farr	Moore	Moulton
Fattah	Moulton	Murphy (FL)
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Napolitano
	Napolitano	

NAYS—243

Abraham	Babin	Bishop (MI)
Aderholt	Barletta	Bishop (UT)
Allen	Barr	Black
Amash	Barton	Blackburn
Amodi	Benishek	Blum
Ashford	Bilirakis	Bost

Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emmer
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler

Hice (GA)
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey

Price (GA)
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—4

McKinley
Mooney (WV)

Pitts
Sanchez, Loretta

□ 1714

Messrs. GOHMERT, ASHFORD, and PALMER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. TAKANO changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 172, answered “present” 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—234

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry

Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—172

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu (CA)
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeBene
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle (PA)
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Mulvaney

NOT VOTING—8

Capps
DeLauro
Deutch

Duffy
Larson (CT)
Mooney (WV)

□ 1730

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and so I missed rollcall vote No. 6 regarding the “The Rules Package for the 114th Congress” (H. Res. 5). Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 6, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 6, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to resolutions:

S. RES. 2

In the Senate of the United States, January 6, 2015.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

S. RES. 5

In the Senate of the United States, January 6, 2015.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Orrin G. Hatch as President of the Senate pro tempore.

S. RES. 10

In the Senate of the United States, January 6, 2015.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Julie E. Adams as Secretary of the Senate.

S. RES. 13

In the Senate of the United States, January 6, 2015.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Frank J. Larkin as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Mr. Conaway, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Thornberry, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Tom Price of Georgia, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE: Mr. Kline, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE: Mr. Upton, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Dent, Chair; Mr. Meehan; Mr. Gowdy; Mrs. Brooks of Indiana; and Mr. Marchant.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES: Mr. Hensarling, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr. Royce, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY: Mr. McCaul, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION: Mrs. Miller of Michigan, Chair; Mr. Harper; Mr. Schock; Mr. Nugent; Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois; and Mrs. Comstock.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Goodlatte, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Bishop of Utah, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM: Mr. Chaffetz, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON RULES: Mr. Sessions, Chair; Ms. Foxx; Mr. Cole; Mr. Woodall; Mr. Burgess; Mr. Stivers; and Mr. Collins of Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Smith of Texas, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mr. Chabot, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Mr. Shuster, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Miller of Florida, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin, Chair.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. Foxx). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Peterson.

(2) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Mrs. Lowey (when sworn), Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Visclosky, Mr. Serrano, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Farr, Mr. Fattah, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Honda, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Israel, Mr. Ryan of Ohio, Mr. Ruppersberger, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Mr. Cuellar, Ms. Pingree of Maine, and Mr. Quigley.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—Mr. Smith of Washington.

(4) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Mr. Van Hollen.

(5) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—Mr. Scott of Virginia.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—Mr. Pallone, Mr. Rush, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Engel, Mr. Gene Green of Texas, Ms. DeGette, Mrs. Capps, Mr. Doyle, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Butterfield, Ms. Matsui, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. McNeerney, Mr. Welch, Mr. Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico, Mr. Tonko (when sworn), Mr. Yarmuth, Ms. Clarke of NY, Mr. Loebbeck, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Cárdenas.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—Ms. Waters (when sworn), Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York (when sworn), Ms. Velázquez (when sworn), Mr. Sherman, Mr. Meeks (when sworn), Mr. Capuano, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Clay, Mr. Lynch, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Al Green of Texas, Mr. Cleaver, Ms. Moore, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Himes, Mr. Carney, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, Mr. Foster, Mr. Kildeer, Mr. Murphy of Florida, Mr. Delaney, Ms. Sinema, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Heck of Washington, and Mr. Vargas.

(8) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Engel (when sworn).

(9) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

(10) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

(11) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—Mr. Conyers.

(12) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mr. Grijalva.

(13) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mr. Cummings.

(14) COMMITTEE ON RULES.—Ms. Slaughter, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Hastings of Florida, and Mr. Polis.

(15) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas.

(16) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Ms. Velázquez (when sworn).

(17) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—Mr. DeFazio.

(18) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—Ms. Brown of Florida.

(19) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Levin, Mr. Rangel (when sworn), Mr. McDermott, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Neal, Mr. Becerra, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Kind, Mr. Pascarella, Mr. Crowley (when sworn), Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois, and Ms. Linda T. Sánchez of California.

Mr. BECERRA (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 6, 2015, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Nadeam Elshami, George Kundanis, Diane Dewhirst, Richard Meltzer, Wyndee Parker, and Drew Hammill, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to 3 further minority employees.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXING THE DAILY HOUR OF MEETING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIRE MORE HEROES ACT OF 2015

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 22) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of determining the employers to which the employer mandate applies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 22

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hire More Heroes Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. EMPLOYEES WITH HEALTH COVERAGE UNDER TRICARE OR THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING EMPLOYERS TO WHICH THE EMPLOYER MANDATE APPLIES UNDER PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4980H(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) EXEMPTION FOR HEALTH COVERAGE UNDER TRICARE OR THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.—Solely for purposes of determining whether an employer is an applicable large employer under this paragraph for any month, an individual shall not be taken into account as an employee for such month if such individual has medical coverage for such month under—

“(i) chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, including coverage under the TRICARE program, or

“(ii) under a health care program under chapter 17 or 18 of title 38, United States Code, as determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to months beginning after December 31, 2013.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within to which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 22, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, only a law as bad as ObamaCare would penalize a small business for hiring a veteran.

Madam Speaker, right now, the law says if you have at least 50 full-time employees, you must give all of them health insurance even if they are already getting health insurance elsewhere. In fact, over 9 million veterans are already getting health care through the VA, but they are not exempt. Every employer has to cover them anyway.

So here is what is happening. Businesses have an incentive to turn away veterans, not because they don't want to hire them, but because it is too expensive to hire them. This is serving as a penalty to hiring our Nation's veterans.

Madam Speaker, nobody works harder than our men and women that serve us in our military. They fought for our country, and they sacrificed. The least we can do is remove this penalty from putting a veteran on your payroll. The way I see it is we owe it to them. We should make it as easy as possible for them to find a job. That is what we are trying to do with this legislation.

What this bill says is that if you are already getting health care through TRICARE or the VA, then you are exempt from the mandate. Anyone can hire you without any fear of this penalty. I think we can all agree that more veterans on the payroll means a healthier economy for all of us.

Now, I think all families need relief from ObamaCare. All of us need relief from this law that we think is going to collapse under its own weight, but I consider this bill as an installment plan, as one piece of our ongoing efforts to fully repeal and replace this law.

Madam Speaker, we have an enormous generation of talented men and women who have served this country so honorably overseas in the recent years. The least we can do is make it easier for an employer to hire them and remove this penalty that puts a price tag on hiring the bravest among us.

Most of all, I want to thank Congressman RODNEY DAVIS for bringing this issue to our attention. I want to thank Congressman DAVIS for introducing this legislation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I shall consume.

First of all, I would like to congratulate Mr. RYAN on your selection in election, I guess, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. We look forward to working together.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill. This bill encourages the hiring of veterans. The unemployment rate has con-

tinued to decline for post-9/11 veterans, and these improvements are part of a larger economic recovery.

In November 2013, the unemployment rate for these veterans was nearly 10 percent. One year later, the rate has dropped to 5.7 percent, the national average; yet for female post-9/11 veterans, the unemployment rate remains high, above 8 percent.

This bill continues as part of our national commitment to help the veterans of this country. I want to emphasize this if I might: as we legislate, we need to balance priorities. We need to maintain—very differently than just spoken—the basic structure of ACA, which is providing millions and millions of Americans with insurance and with coverage they never had.

We also need to encourage the hiring of the veterans of this country who have served this Nation and serve this Nation so well. That is a supreme obligation of this institution; therefore, I support this legislation and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Topeka, Kansas (Ms. JENKINS), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I was a freshman lawmaker in 2010 when the President's partisan health care law was passed through Congress and became law. I worried at the time that it would take our health care system in the wrong direction and would lead to numerous unintended consequences that could hurt American families. Now that the law is being implemented, we can see that this is indeed true.

The employer mandate penalty tax is a troublesome and confusing piece of the President's health care law. The American people want to see it fixed. The legislation that we are debating right now will exempt those who employ members of our Nation's military and veterans from the employer mandate.

Because our current and former servicemembers already receive health care from TRICARE and the VA, it simply does not make sense to force small businesses to treat these folks as if they do not have health insurance, which drives up the cost of doing business, leaving less for employees' salaries. In fact, the current law effectively punishes small businesses for hiring these heroes.

Madam Speaker, I was a proud cosponsor and supporter of this legislation in the last Congress, and I am happy to again stand today in support of this commonsense provision. I ask that you support it.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield as much time as she shall consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD), someone who has served this Nation

and now serves all of the people of Hawaii and I think, once again, all the people of this country.

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Speaker, I am rising today in very strong support of this Hire More Heroes Act introduced by my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS), someone whom I have been privileged to work with and am proud to cosponsor this legislation.

When he first came to me with this idea, it was a no-brainer that I would support it because of the key constituencies that this legislation serves: our veterans and our small businesses. In addition to that, I think, as we kick off this 114th Congress, it is a great message and exactly the right tone that we are focused on these two constituencies.

By exempting veterans who have health insurance through the VA or from the DOD from being counted toward that 50-employee limit under the Affordable Care Act, this legislation creates important incentives. It encourages small businesses to grow and expand their workforce, and it establishes an incentive to hire more veterans.

Madam Speaker, there are many people who already receive insurance because of their service to our country. I used to be one of them. I was covered under TRICARE for a long period of time after both of my deployments to the Middle East, and it just makes sense that these individuals who already have great medical coverage would not have to count towards the numbers of employees that would trigger the employer mandate under the Affordable Care Act.

Most importantly, this bill is about serving veterans. Servicemembers who are transitioning to civilian life bring exceptional training, critical skill sets, and proven leadership ability back to their local communities.

□ 1745

Unfortunately, as a country, we are facing an unacceptable number of unemployed veterans, people who are experienced, who are capable and energetic, who are coming back from serving oftentimes in conflicts overseas. These are veterans who will serve as a great asset to businesses and organizations of any size because they come with a built-in unique work ethic, a great deal of training, and real-world experience. These are people who are highly disciplined, who know what it means to work as a member of a team. They know what it means to put the mission first, and they are servant leaders at their very best.

This bill provides an incentive for businesses to hire these veterans and, in turn, helps these veterans be successful in their transition to civilian life. This commonsense legislation benefits both veterans and small businesses, while also growing our economy. I urge all of our colleagues to strongly support H.R. 22.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and Representative RODNEY DAVIS.

Today I honor the 54,000 veterans in my district and 20 million veterans across America who deserve the opportunity to have a job with the Hire More Heroes Act. The bill makes a change to ObamaCare and encourages small businesses to hire more veterans by exempting veterans as long as they already have health insurance.

Currently, the employer mandate under ObamaCare requires that all businesses with more than 50 employees provide health insurance to their employers or pay a penalty. But according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for veterans last year was 6.6 percent, for those who served on Active Duty after 9/11 it was 9 percent. What saddens me about this is both of these percentages were higher than the national average of 6.3 percent.

No veteran in the United States of America should be jobless because of ObamaCare's employer mandate. Our brave men and women return from serving our Nation, return to civilian life while facing many challenges. Getting a job should not be one of them. This bill will ensure that employers can and will hire veterans and will not be penalized.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. We must do everything in our power to ensure our finest men and women who come home have every opportunity we promised them.

Mr. LEVIN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS), the author of this legislation.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity today. Chairman RYAN, my colleague from the great State of Michigan, I thank you for your support for this piece of legislation.

Earlier today, a new Congress was sworn in, each of us swearing to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. A new Congress is another opportunity to do the people's work, to further the ideas and priorities of our constituents and put our Nation on solid footing for an even brighter future.

I am honored that this 114th Congress is opening with the Hire More Heroes Act, a bill that I have introduced and an idea that didn't come from Washington, D.C. It began with a constituent of mine, Brad Lavite, who is actually up in the gallery today. Brad had this idea, and as a superintendent of the Madison County Veterans' Assistance Commission, I am proud to have him here today to see the culmination of what that idea has turned into and the bipartisan support that

you see for this idea on the floor of the House today.

Brad helps the nearly 35,000 veterans living in Madison County navigate the VA system and actually find other resources, including helping our veterans find employment. After explaining ObamaCare to veterans throughout southwestern Illinois and how it impacts their VA health benefits, he began wondering why they were subject to the employer mandate if they were not even in need of health care coverage. Brad raised his concern with me at one of our veterans advisory board meetings, and shortly thereafter we began work on the Hire More Heroes Act.

This bill will help businesses hire more of our Nation's veterans by making a commonsense change to ObamaCare. In just a few months, the President's health care law will mark its fifth anniversary; 5 years of delays, canceled policies, costly Web site glitches, and increased out-of-pocket expenses for hardworking middle class families. Unfortunately, the law's problems don't end there. We continue to see its lingering impact on our economy as many small businesses delay hiring, cut hours, and, in some cases, reduce payroll. In fact, the National Small Business Association found that 91 percent of small businesses have seen increases in their health care costs, and two-thirds of their members listed ObamaCare as a reason for holding off on investing in people. And, Madam Speaker, I must remind everybody that investing in people is how we create jobs here in America.

The Hire More Heroes Act exempts veterans already enrolled in their own health care plans through the Department of Defense or through the VA from being counted toward the 50-employee limit as part of the employer mandate required under ObamaCare. By making this commonsense change to the law, we will not only provide small businesses with much-needed relief, but also help more of our veterans find work.

Despite receiving some of the best training in the world, post-9/11 veterans are consistently faced with higher unemployment rates than that of other veterans. So as more and more of our veterans return home, the Hire More Heroes Act will give those who have sacrificed and served our country a leg up in a very competitive job market. Last Congress, this legislation passed this House overwhelmingly by a count of 406-1, almost as bipartisan as you can get, but it was held up in the Senate.

The Hire More Heroes Act is just one example of the bipartisan bills that the House will bring up this Congress. Later this week, we will further the American people's call for greater energy independence and job creation by voting to approve the Keystone XL pipeline and by helping Americans by restoring the 40-hour workweek under ObamaCare. With a new Congress, and

if the President is willing to work with us, we have an opportunity to end the stagnation in Washington and make our government work for the people again.

I ask all of my colleagues to defend the oath that they have just taken and help hire more of our heroes by voting “yes” on this piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to avoid references to occupants in the gallery.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I ask the gentleman if he has other speakers.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. We have four additional speakers.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), the chairman of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, in the fall, we made a commitment to the American people, a commitment to produce solutions that grow our economy and create more opportunity and help our small businesses and make life better for working families. Today, the new American Congress begins the work of making good on that commitment, and we start with a bill that helps two groups critical to America's success: our veterans and our small businesses.

The Hire More Heroes Act is a bipartisan bill which passed the House, as has been mentioned before, with more than 400 votes last year. It would make it easier for small businesses to hire veterans by exempting those veterans who already receive health care at the VA from ObamaCare's costly employer mandate. This commonsense solution offsets the cost of hiring a veteran by addressing one of ObamaCare's many failures, and there are many.

As I have said many times before, I and many of my colleagues believe that ObamaCare should be repealed in its entirety. It may take awhile to do that, and so we can do some other things in the meantime. This is one of those things, a realistic thing which will actually help the American people.

ObamaCare is placing tremendous burdens on small businesses looking to grow and individuals looking for work. This bill alleviates one of the many burdens ObamaCare places on our small businesses and, in doing so, helps our returning war fighters find meaningful work.

Small businesses are responsible for the majority of new jobs created in America today. As the new incoming chairman of the House Small Business Committee, my goal each day will be to make life better for America's small businesses so they can continue to innovate and create jobs for more Americans who are seeking them.

Even though unemployment has come down to some degree, we need to do a lot better. The bill before us today is an important step towards that goal

and towards our commitment to the American people to create more jobs, real jobs in the private sector. I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. BLACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Hire More Heroes Act. In my home State of Tennessee, we have over 525,000 veterans who have served our country in both war and peace—veterans, people like my son, Steve, and my husband, Dave.

But today, too many of these Americans are struggling to find work. In fact, the unemployment rate among post-September 11 veterans is chronically higher than the national unemployment rate. I believe that we can do better. After all, our veterans have sacrificed for our country. Congress should, at the very least, make certain that Washington does not stand between them and access to a steady job.

The Hire More Heroes Act will help accomplish this by exempting veterans who already have health insurance from being counted as full-time workers under ObamaCare's employer mandate, meaning that business owners can hire veterans without fear of being slapped with an ObamaCare penalty. That is why this body passed the legislation by an overwhelming vote of 406-1 last year. Unfortunately, our efforts were stonewalled in the Democrat-controlled Senate. But today, we have an opportunity to start anew.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the Hire More Heroes Act, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his work on this critical measure.

Mr. LEVIN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This basically is how it is supposed to work. A constituent in central Illinois, Brad Lavite, approaches his Congressman, Congressman DAVIS, and says there is a problem with the law affecting our Nation's veterans. So his Congressman goes to work, does the research, and then writes legislation to fix the law, and here we are. This is how it is supposed to work. This is how the Founders intended the Congress to work.

Here is what we are fixing. We are saying there will not be a penalty based on the health care law affixed to our veterans. We have got a new, great generation. We have all read the books and heard the stories, and it is true, of the Greatest Generation, the World War II generation. We now have a new great generation, the men and women since 9/11 who have bravely fought for this country and sacrificed for us are a generation of people who have devel-

oped the kinds of leadership skills, the kinds of courage, the experiences, the sacrifices their families made, and they are bringing that home to serve our country even further. They are bringing this great experience and talent and skills to our economy. We need to remove every conceivable barrier that exists that prevents them from sharing these talents with us.

This bill takes us a big step in the right direction to removing this barrier that disincentivizes a small business from hiring a veteran and instead turns it into an incentive so we can hire our heroes, our veterans.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

As I said at the beginning, we need to, as we legislate, balance priorities. We have here a very different view of the ACA than has been expressed by several. But that isn't the point of this legislation. This is about the veterans of this country.

□ 1800

This isn't about Keystone. We will debate that some other time. We have very different views. This is no way a precedent to that. We will debate the 40-hour week later this week. We have some very different views, to put it mildly, about the legislation entitled the “40-hour week.”

I should also like to point out regarding ACA that businesses, small businesses with fewer than 50 employees, aren't even required to contribute to or offer insurance to their employees.

This bill is called the Heroes Act because the focus of this bill is to make sure that there isn't any disincentive for anybody to hire veterans. The rate of unemployment for veterans has been higher. I had the chance in Roseville, Michigan, to meet with veterans, Vietnam veterans, some months ago. I was deeply troubled by the high rate of unemployment for those Vietnam veterans. This country has not done an adequate job in terms of making sure that veterans have a real opportunity to work.

That is the tribute that we must provide, and it is more than a tribute; it is an obligation to those who have served this Nation. That is why this is called the Heroes Act. Let's not distort it. Let's not undermine what is the purpose of this legislation. Those who have served deserve as our priority any reasonable effort to provide them with the opportunity that they want. They have served. Now they want to work. We need to make sure they have that opportunity to work.

It is within that spirit that I support this legislation and urge its passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time only to say that our constituents have been very clear to all of us on both sides of the aisle that they want to see us come together to find

common ground to make a positive difference in the lives of Americans, particularly our veterans, and this bipartisan effort reflects that.

I am very proud to be here with Congressman DAVIS, with Congressman LEVIN, to be doing this.

With that, I simply ask all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 22.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—412

Abraham	Cleaver	Frankel (FL)
Adams	Clyburn	Franks (AZ)
Aderholt	Coffman	Frelinghuysen
Aguilar	Cohen	Fudge
Allen	Cole	Gabbard
Amash	Collins (GA)	Gallego
Amodei	Collins (NY)	Garamendi
Ashford	Comstock	Garrett
Babin	Conaway	Gibbs
Barletta	Connolly	Gibson
Barr	Conyers	Gohmert
Barton	Cook	Goodlatte
Bass	Cooper	Gosar
Beatty	Costello (PA)	Gowdy
Becerra	Courtney	Graham
Benishek	Cramer	Granger
Bera	Crawford	Graves (GA)
Beyer	Crenshaw	Graves (LA)
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Graves (MO)
Bishop (GA)	Culberson	Grayson
Bishop (MI)	Cummings	Green, Al
Bishop (UT)	Curbelo (FL)	Green, Gene
Black	Davis (CA)	Griffith
Blackburn	Davis, Danny	Grijalva
Blum	Davis, Rodney	Grothman
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Guinta
Bonamici	DeGette	Guthrie
Bost	Delaney	Gutiérrez
Boustany	DeLauro	Hahn
Boyle (PA)	DelBene	Hanna
Brady (PA)	Denham	Hardy
Brady (TX)	Dent	Harper
Brat	DeSantis	Harris
Bridenstine	DeSaulnier	Hartzler
Brooks (AL)	DesJarlais	Hastings
Brooks (IN)	Deutch	Heck (NV)
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Heck (WA)
Brownley (CA)	Dingell	Hensarling
Buchanan	Doggett	Herrera Beutler
Buck	Dold	Hice (GA)
Bucshon	Doyle (PA)	Hill
Burgess	Duckworth	Himes
Bustos	Duffy	Hinojosa
Butterfield	Duncan (SC)	Holding
Byrne	Duncan (TN)	Honda
Calvert	Edwards	Hoyer
Capps	Ellison	Hudson
Capuano	Ellmers	Huelskamp
Cárdenas	Emmer	Huffman
Carney	Eshoo	Huizenga (MI)
Carson (IN)	Esty	Hultgren
Carter (GA)	Farenthold	Hunter
Cartwright	Farr	Hurd (TX)
Castor (FL)	Fattah	Hurt (VA)
Castro (TX)	Fincher	Israel
Chabot	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Chaffetz	Fleischmann	Jackson Lee
Chu (CA)	Fleming	Jeffries
Ciulline	Flores	Jenkins (KS)
Clark (MA)	Forbes	Jenkins (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Fortenberry	Johnson (GA)
Clawson (FL)	Foster	Johnson (OH)
Clay	Fox	Johnson, E. B.

Johnson, Sam	Mullin	Schrader
Jolly	Mulvaney	Schweikert
Jones	Murphy (FL)	Scott (VA)
Jordan	Murphy (PA)	Scott, Austin
Joyce	Napolitano	Scott, David
Kaptur	Neal	Sensenbrenner
Katko	Neugebauer	Serrano
Keating	Newhouse	Sessions
Kelly (IL)	Noem	Sewell (AL)
Kelly (PA)	Norcoss	Sherman
Kennedy	Nugent	Shimkus
Kildee	Nunes	Shuster
Kilmer	O'Rourke	Simpson
Kind	Olson	Sinema
King (IA)	Palazzo	Sires
King (NY)	Pallone	Slaughter
Kinzinger (IL)	Palmer	Smith (MO)
Kirkpatrick	Pascarell	Smith (NE)
Kline	Paulsen	Smith (NJ)
Knight	Payne	Smith (TX)
Kuster	Pearce	Smith (WA)
Labrador	Pelosi	Speier
LaMalfa	Perlmutter	Stefanik
Lamborn	Perry	Stewart
Lance	Peters	Stivers
Langevin	Peterson	Stutzman
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Latta	Pittenger	Takai
Lawrence	Pocan	Takano
Lee	Poe (TX)	Thompson (CA)
Levin	Poliquin	Thompson (MS)
Lewis	Polis	Thompson (PA)
Lieu (CA)	Pompeo	Thornberry
Lipinski	Posey	Tiberi
LoBiondo	Price (GA)	Tipton
Loeb sack	Price (NC)	Titus
Lofgren	Quigley	Torres
Long	Ratcliffe	Trott
Loudermilk	Reed	Tsongas
Love	Reichert	Turner
Lowenthal	Renacci	Upton
Lucas	Ribble	Valadao
Luetkemeyer	Rice (NY)	Van Hollen
Lujan Grisham	Rice (SC)	Vargas
(NM)	Richmond	Veasey
Luján, Ben Ray	Rigell	Vela
(NM)	Roby	Visclosky
Lummis	Roe (TN)	Wagner
Lynch	Rogers (AL)	Walberg
MacArthur	Rogers (KY)	Walden
Marchant	Rohrabacher	Walker
Marino	Rokita	Walorski
Massie	Rooney (FL)	Walters, Mimi
Matsui	Ros-Lehtinen	Walz
McCarthy	Roskam	Wasserman
McCaul	Ross	Schultz
McClintock	Rothfus	Watson Coleman
McCollum	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
McDermott	Royal-Ballard	Webster (FL)
McGovern	Royce	Welch
McHenry	Ruiz	Wenstrup
McKinley	Ruppersberger	Westerman
McMorris	Rush	Westmoreland
Rodgers	Russell	Whitfield
McNerney	Ryan (OH)	Williams
McSally	Ryan (WI)	Wilson (FL)
Meadows	Salmon	Wilson (SC)
Meehan	Sánchez, Linda	Wittman
Messer	T.	Womack
Mica	Sanchez, Loretta	Woodall
Miller (FL)	Sanford	Yarmuth
Miller (MI)	Sarbanes	Yoder
Moolenaar	Scalise	Yoho
Mooney (WV)	Schakowsky	Young (IA)
Moore	Schiff	Young (IN)
Moulton	Schock	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

□ 1831

Mrs. CAPPS changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 2015—I was not present for roll-call votes 6 and 7. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted: “nay” on roll-

call vote 6, “aye” on rollcall vote 7, the Hire More Heroes Act, as I had done previously in the 113th Congress when it passed the House (rollcall vote 115) on March 11, 2014.

REGARDING CONSENT TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That pursuant to clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, during the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, may notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to assemble at a place outside the District of Columbia if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS DURING THE 114TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 114th Congress, the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DURING THE 114TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 114th Congress all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled “Extensions of Remarks.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the first session of the 114th Congress:

(1) On legislative days of Monday or Tuesday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House

shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(2) on legislative days of Wednesday or Thursday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(3) when the House convenes pursuant to an order other than House Resolution 9, the House shall convene for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate only as prescribed by such order;

(4) the time for morning-hour debate shall be allocated equally between the parties and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(5) the form of proceeding for morning-hour debate shall be as follows:

(a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House;

(b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties;

(c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader;

(d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip;

(e) no legislative business shall be in order except the filing of privileged reports; and

(f) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(6) the Speaker may dispense with morning-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I, or upon a change in reconvening pursuant to clause 12(e) of rule I, and notify Members accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion

at the outset of a Congress to announce her policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements concerning:

- first, privileges of the floor;
- second, introduction of bills and resolutions;
- third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation;
- fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches;
- fifth, recognition for Special Order speeches;
- sixth, decorum in debate;
- seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device;
- eighth, use of handouts on the House floor;
- ninth, use of electronic equipment on the House floor; and
- tenth, use of the Chamber.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. The Chair intends to continue in the 114th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

Without objection, the announcements will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. Privileges of the Floor

The Chair will make the following announcements regarding floor privileges, which will apply during the 114th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO STAFF

Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 21, 1986, January 3, 1985, January 25, 1983, and August 22, 1974, and as stated in Chapter 10, section 2, of House Practice, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures within the jurisdiction of their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of Members' past insistence upon strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair requests each committee chair, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Speaker a list of those staff who are allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been directed to assure proper enforcement of rule IV, will keep the list. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge, which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with her.

Furthermore, as the Chair announced on January 7, 2003, in accordance with the change in the 108th Congress of clause 2(a) of rule IV regarding leadership staff floor access, only designated staff approved by the Speaker shall be granted the privilege of the floor. The Speaker intends that his approval be narrowly granted on a bipartisan basis to staff from the majority and minority side and only to those staff essential to floor activities.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO FORMER MEMBERS

The Speaker's policy announced on February 1, 2006, will continue to apply in the 114th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, FEBRUARY 1, 2006

The SPEAKER. The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if he or she is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; or is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker's lobby.

Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members' Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate.

Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly.

2. Introduction of Bills and Resolutions

The policy that the Chair announced on January 3, 1983, with respect to the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions will continue to apply in the 114th Congress. The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House who are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

3. Unanimous-Consent Requests for the Consideration of Legislation

The policy the Chair announced on January 6, 1999, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of certain legislative measures will continue to apply in the 114th Congress. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other measures only when assured that the majority

and minority floor leadership and the relevant committee chairs and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for the unanimous-consent requests chronicled in section 956 without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

4. Recognition for One-Minute Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy announced on August 8, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 114th Congress. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

5. Recognition for Special-Order Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL-ORDER SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy with regard to special-order speeches announced on February 11, 1994, as clarified and reiterated by subsequent Speakers, will continue to apply in the 114th Congress, with the following modifications.

The Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches for up to 4 hours. Such speeches may not extend beyond the 4-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, the Chair will not recognize for any special-order speeches beyond 10 o'clock in the evening.

The 4-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. The second hour reserved to each party will be divided into two 30-minute periods. Recognition for one-hour periods and for 30-minute periods will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day. The Chair wishes to clarify for Members that any 60- or 30-minute period that is not claimed at the appropriate time will be considered to have expired; this includes the first 60-minute period of the day.

The allocation of time within each party's 2-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by 10 p.m.) will be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order. Additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a "crawl" indicating the conduct of

morning-hour debate or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. The Chair may announce other adaptations during this period.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII and includes the ability to withdraw recognition for longer special-order speeches should circumstances warrant.

6. Decorum in Debate

The Chair's announced policies of January 7, 2003, January 4, 1995, and January 3, 1991, will apply in the 114th Congress. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but also to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: to avoid "personalities" in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; to address the Chair while standing and only during, and not beyond, the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; to refrain from passing between the Chair and a Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; to wear appropriate business attire in the Chamber; and to generally display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

The Chair would like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress rule XVII by failing to avoid "personalities" in debate with respect to references to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks.

Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

7. Conduct of Votes by Electronic Device

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, with respect to the conduct of electronic votes will continue in the 114th Congress with modifications as follows.

As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary record vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by record votes. The Chair announced,

and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber. Members will be given a reasonable amount of time in which to accurately record their votes, and the Chair will endeavor to assess the presence of the membership and the expectation of further votes prior to exercising his authority under clause 8(c)(2) of rule XX or clause 6(g)(2) of rule XVIII. No occupant of the Chair would prevent a Member who is in the well before the announcement of the result from casting his or her vote. The Speaker believes the best practice for presiding officers is to await the Clerk's certification that a vote tally is complete and accurate.

8. Use of Handouts on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, which was prompted by a misuse of handouts on the House floor and made at the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, will continue in the 114th Congress. All handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff is prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

9. Use of Electronic Equipment on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, as clarified on January 6, 2009, and as modified by the change in clause 5 of rule XVII in the 112th Congress, will continue in the 114th Congress. All Members and staff are reminded of the absolute prohibition contained in clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of mobile electronic devices that impair decorum. Those devices include wireless telephones and personal computers. The Chair wishes to note that electronic tablet devices do not constitute personal computers within the meaning of this policy and thus may be unobtrusively used in the Chamber. No device may be used for still photography or for audio or video recording.

The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or make wireless telephone calls to do so outside of the Chamber. The Chair further requests that all Members and staff refrain from wearing telephone

headsets in the Chamber and to deactivate any audible ring of wireless phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule II and clause 5 of rule XVII, to enforce this prohibition.

10. Use of Chamber

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 2009, with respect to use of the Chamber will continue in the 114th Congress.

The Chair will announce to the House the policy of the Speaker concerning appropriate comportment in the chamber when the House is not in session.

Under clause 3 of rule I, the Speaker is responsible to control the Hall of the House. Under clause 1 of rule IV, the Hall of the House is to be used only for the legislative business of the House, for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, and for such ceremonies as the House might agree to conduct there.

When the House stands adjourned, its chamber remains on static display. It may accommodate visitors in the gallery or on the floor, subject to the needs of those who operate, maintain, and secure the chamber to go about their ordinary business. Because outside "coverage" of the chamber is limited to floor proceedings and is allowed only by accredited journalists, when the chamber is on static display no audio or video recording or transmitting devices are allowed. The long custom of disallowing even still photography in the chamber is based at least in part on the notion that an image having this setting as its backdrop might be taken to carry the imprimatur of the House.

The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Journal of its proceedings, which is kept pursuant to the Constitution. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Congressional Record, which is kept as a substantially verbatim transcript pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVII. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the audio and visual transmissions and recordings that are made and kept by the television system administered by the Speaker pursuant to rule V. But the imprimatur of the House may not be appropriated to other, ad hoc accounts or compositions of events in its chamber.

APPOINTMENT—HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2001, and the order of the House of today, of the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with the Speaker.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to clause 11 of rule X, clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of today, of the following Member to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. NUNES, California, Chairman

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE EVENTS SURROUNDING THE 2012 TERRORIST ATTACK IN BENGHAZI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 5, 114th Congress, and the order of the House of today, of the following Member to the Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi:

Mr. GOWDY, South Carolina, Chairman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker has delivered to the Clerk a letter dated January 6, 2015, listing Members in the order in which each shall act as Speaker pro tempore under clause 8(b)(3) of rule I.

RECALL DESIGNEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2015.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, *The Capitol*, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CLERK: I hereby designate Representative Kevin McCarthy of California to exercise any authority regarding assembly, reassembly, convening, or reconvening of the House pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, clause 12 of rule I, and any concurrent resolutions of the current Congress as may contemplate my designation of Members to exercise similar authority.

In the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that I have placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purposes.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING THE 114TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communications from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable Jeff Denham, the Honorable Mac Thornberry, the Honorable Fred Upton, the Honorable Andy Harris, the Honorable Barbara Comstock, and the Honorable Luke Messer to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that the whole number of the House is 416.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TONKO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending the funeral of Governor Cuomo.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROKITA. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 7, 2015, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, Navy case number 13-01, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports created by the Clerk, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 114-4); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2014 Base Period T-Bill Rate (Rev. Rul. 2014-33) received January 5, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DENHAM, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan):

H.R. 3. A bill to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 21. A bill to provide for a comprehensive assessment of the scientific and technical research on the implications of the use

of mid-level ethanol blends, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. COOK, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. JONES, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MARINO, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HILL, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. HARDY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KLINE, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. COLE, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LONG, Mr. MESSER, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MICA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BRAT, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BARR, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 22. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of determining the employers to which the employer mandate applies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means, considered and passed. considered and passed.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUCHSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HULTGREN, and Ms. ESTY):

H.R. 23. A bill to reauthorize the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. COLE, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANCE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. HARPER, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SALMON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. AMASH, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, and Mr. BLUM):

H.R. 24. A bill to require a full audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks by the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WOODALL (for himself, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. KLINE, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. LONG, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. YODER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Ms. FOX, Mr. MICA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SALMON, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. FLORES, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. BRAT, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 25. A bill to promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity by repealing the income tax and other taxes, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national sales tax to be administered primarily by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER (for himself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 26. A bill to extend the termination date of the Terrorism Insurance Program established under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. MARINO, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FLORES, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr.

PITTENGER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. JONES, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LONG, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. AMASH, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FORBES, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. WOODALL):

H.R. 27. A bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 28. A bill to approve the Keystone XL pipeline project permit; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COOK, Mr. MARINO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 29. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for granting deferred action or other immigration relief to aliens not lawfully present in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. OLSON, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. HILL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. JONES, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. LANCE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YODER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. BRAT, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. KATKO, Mr. WALORSKI, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BARR, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COOK, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. REED, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MESSER, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. BUCHSON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr.

PEARCE, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. TIP-TON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mrs. LUM-MIS, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. DOLD, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. HANNA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FLORES, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KLINE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. COLE, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan):

H.R. 30. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-hour threshold for classification as a full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and replace it with 40 hours; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.R. 31. A bill to prohibit the use of funds to implement the immigration policies set forth in the memoranda issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security on November 20, 2014, or the memoranda issued by the President on November 21, 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand the definition of an unauthorized alien to include aliens who have not been admitted to and are not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SABLON, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 34. A bill to authorize and strengthen the tsunami detection, forecast, warning, research, and mitigation program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HULTGREN (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. CRAMER):

H.R. 35. A bill to increase the understanding of the health effects of low doses of

ionizing radiation; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

H.R. 36. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARR, and Mr. FINCHER):

H.R. 37. A bill to make technical corrections to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, to enhance the ability of small and emerging growth companies to access capital through public and private markets, to reduce regulatory burdens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. COOK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FORBES, Mr. YODER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. JOLLY):

H.R. 38. A bill to prohibit the executive branch from exempting from removal categories of aliens considered under the immigration laws to be unlawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 39. A bill to make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2015 and 2016; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 41. A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 42. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require hospitals reimbursed under the Medicare system to establish and implement security procedures to reduce the likelihood of infant patient abduction and baby switching, including procedures for identifying all infant patients in the hospital in a manner that ensures that it will be evident if infants are missing from the hospital; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 43. A bill to provide for emergency deployments of United States Border Patrol agents and to increase the number of DEA and ATF agents along the international border of the United States to increase red-

sources to identify and eliminate illicit sources of firearms into Mexico for use by violent drug trafficking organizations and for other lawful activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SABLON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 44. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Guam War Claims Review Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 45. A bill to provide for research and education with respect to triple-negative breast cancer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 46. A bill to increase the evidentiary standard required to convict a person for a drug offense, to require screening of law enforcement officers or others acting under color of law participating in drug task forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 47. A bill to ensure secure gun storage and gun safety devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 48. A bill to require a review of the completeness of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the derivative terrorist watchlist utilized by the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 49. A bill to make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2015 and 2016; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 50. A bill to provide for additional safeguards with respect to imposing Federal mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 51. A bill to provide for the collection of data on traffic stops, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 52. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to comprehensively reform immigration law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 53. A bill to codify an office within the Department of Homeland Security with the mission of strengthening the capacity of the agency to attract and retain highly trained computer and information security professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce,

and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 54. A bill to enhance the security of chemical facilities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 55. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to conduct a study on the use of contractors for intelligence activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 56. A bill to impose sanctions against persons who knowingly provide material support or resources to the Donbass People's Militia or its affiliates, associated groups, or agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 57. A bill to require that activities carried out by the United States in South Sudan relating to governance, reconstruction and development, and refugee relief and assistance will support the basic human rights of women and women's participation and leadership in these areas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 58. A bill to make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2015 and 2016; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 59. A bill to provide for a reduction in the amount that may be awarded to a unit of local government under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.) for a unit of local government that funds an amount that is greater than 18 percent of its operating budget using revenue generated from collecting fines and other fees related to violations of traffic laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 60. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to conduct a study on the feasibility of establishing a Cyber Defense National Guard; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 61. A bill to preserve the access of victims of trafficking to information about their eligibility to receive SNAP benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 62. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1900 West Gray Street in Houston, Texas, as the "Hazel Hainsworth Young Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 63. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a database that shall serve as a central location for information from investigations relating to

human trafficking for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 64. A bill to encourage States to provide for enhanced sentencing penalties for persons convicted of committing, or attempting to commit, an act of domestic violence in the presence of minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 65. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to conduct a study on the use of contractors for intelligence activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 66. A bill to require the Attorney General to disclose each decision, order, or opinion of a Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court that includes significant legal interpretation of section 501 or 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 unless such disclosure is not in the national security interest of the United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 67. A bill to establish a grant program to empower relatives, friends, and co-workers of domestic violence victims to create safety plans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the use of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants for programs to prevent and address occurrences of bullying and to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 69. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Malala Yousafzai, a recipient of the Nobel Prize for Peace, in recognition of her devoted service to education, justice, and equality in Pakistan; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 70. A bill to direct the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to initiate immediate action to create jobs in America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 71. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an alternate release date for certain nonviolent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 72. A bill to establish a grant program for nebulizers in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 73. A bill to establish a grant program for stipends to assist in the cost of compensation paid by employers to certain re-

cent college graduates and to provide funding for their further education in subjects relating to mathematics, science, engineering, and technology; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 74. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the Attorney General to provide grants to States and units of local government for the video recording of custodial interrogations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 75. A bill to prohibit States from carrying out more than one Congressional redistricting after a decennial census and apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 76. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to encourage private employers to hire veterans, to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the reasonable efforts an employer may make under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act with respect to hiring veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 77. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional immigration judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 78. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to carry out employment training programs to assist long-term unemployed job hunters obtain the skills and training to reenter the workforce and fill jobs in high-growth sectors of the economy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 79. A bill to conduct a study to ensure that enhanced communication is provided between commercial aircraft and air traffic control towers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 80. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish an Ombudsman Office within the Transportation Security Administration for the purpose of enhancing transportation security by providing confidential, informal, and neutral assistance to address work-place related problems of Transportation Security Administration employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 81. A bill to increase the number of Federal air marshals for certain flights, require criminal investigative training for such marshals, create an office and appoint an ombudsman for the marshals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 82. A bill to establish conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may commence U.S. Customs and Border Protection security screening operations at a preclearance facility outside the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 83. A bill to assist States and local governments develop and implement emergency notification systems suitable for use on public recreational lands, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 84. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to take actions to ensure that not fewer than 2 air traffic controllers are on duty and physically situated within the air traffic control room or tower of certain airports at all times during periods of airfield operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 85. A bill to codify the objective of Presidential Policy Directive 21 to improve critical infrastructure security and resilience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 86. A bill to repeal the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990 and amendments to that Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 87. A bill to modify the boundary of the Shiloh National Military Park located in Tennessee and Mississippi, to establish Parker's Crossroads Battlefield as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 40, United States Code, regarding county additions to the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BRIDENSTINE:

H.R. 89. A bill to provide for expedited approval of exportation of natural gas to World Trade Organization countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 90. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct reviews of certain budget requests of the President for the medical care accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 91. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to issue, upon request, veteran identification cards to certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 92. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be adjusted under section 601(a)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 in the year following any fiscal year in which outlays of the United States exceeded receipts of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 93. A bill to prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 94. A bill to permit the televising of Supreme Court proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 95. A bill to amend chapter 9 of title 11 of the United States Code to improve protections for employees and retirees in municipal bankruptcies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the protection of the general public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to improve protections for employees and retirees in business bankruptcies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 98. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to dispense with the requirement of providing assurance of payment for utility services under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 99. A bill to prohibit anticompetitive activities and to provide that health insurance issuers and medical malpractice insurance issuers are subject to the antitrust laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 100. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to stop abusive student loan collection practices in bankruptcy cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 101. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to modification of certain mortgages on principal residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 102. A bill to establish a corporate crime database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 103. A bill to improve public safety through increased law enforcement presence and enhanced public safety equipment and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 104. A bill to protect cyber privacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 105. A bill to ensure and foster continued patient safety and quality of care by clarifying the application of the antitrust laws to negotiations between groups of health care professionals and health plans and health care insurance issuers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to re-

store State sovereignty over public education and parental rights over the education of their children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 107. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase from 1 to 2 years the post employment restrictions on Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 108. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the termination of further retirement coverage of Members of Congress, except for the right to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GUINTA):

H.R. 109. A bill to provide that no pay adjustment for Members of Congress shall be made with respect to any pay period occurring during the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 110. A bill to provide for rates of pay for Members of Congress to be adjusted as a function of changes in Government spending; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 111. A bill to protect the Social Security and Medicare trust funds from the public debt limit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 112. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to restore the 10 year statute of limitations applicable to collection of debt by administrative offset, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 113. A bill to improve the accountability and transparency of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 114. A bill to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, to relocate to Jerusalem the United States Embassy in Israel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 115. A bill to prohibit the Transportation Security Administration from performing security screening operations for surface transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 116. A bill to permit small business concerns operating in the United States to elect to be exempt from certain Federal rules and regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 117. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the mandate that individuals purchase health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the Federal tax on fuels by the amount of any increase in the rate of tax on such fuel by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 119. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to increase transparency in Federal budgeting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 120. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 121. A bill to allow a State to opt out of K-12 education grant programs and the requirements of those programs, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to taxpayers in such a State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. LEE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 122. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for the calculation of the minimum wage based on the Federal poverty threshold for a family of 4, as determined by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself and Ms. CHU of California):

H.R. 123. A bill to extend the pilot program under section 258 of the National Housing Act that establishes an automated process for providing alternative credit rating information for mortgagors and prospective mortgagors under certain mortgages; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 124. A bill to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 125. A bill to authorize a pilot program to improve asset recovery levels, asset management, and homeownership retention with respect to delinquent single-family mortgages insured under the FHA mortgage insurance programs by providing for in-person contact outreach activities with mortgagors under such mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 126. A bill to direct the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 127. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to urbanized area formula grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 128. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to revise regulations concerning the recording and reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 129. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the operation of longer combination vehicles on the Interstate System in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Black Lung Benefits Act to provide equity for certain eligible survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. HANNA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mrs. ELLMERS):

H.R. 131. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to more comprehensively address the interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H.R. 132. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 133. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for waivers of user fees imposed with respect to applications for reinstatement of tax-exempt status of small, subsidiary tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 134. A bill to designate the exclusive economic zone of the United States as the "Ronald Wilson Reagan Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 135. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide that if the head of the agency managing Federal property objects to the inclusion of certain property on the National Register or its designation as a National Historic Landmark for reasons of national security, the Federal property shall be neither included nor designated until the objection is withdrawn, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 136. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1103 USPS Building 1103 in Camp Pendleton, California, as the "Camp Pendleton Medal of Honor Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 137. A bill to require an adequate process in preplanned lethal operations that deliberately target citizens of the United States or citizens of strategic treaty allies of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 138. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 and to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a national health program administered by the Office of Personnel Management to offer Federal employee health benefits plans to individuals who are not Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, Education and the Workforce, Natural Resources, the Judiciary, Rules, Appropriations, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOLLY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 139. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that Federal, State, and local agencies to which surplus military equipment and personal property is sold or donated demonstrate that agency personnel are certified, trained, or licensed, as appropriate, in the proper operation of the equipment prior to the sale or donation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama):

H.R. 140. A bill to amend section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify those classes of individuals born in the United States who are nationals and citizens of the United States at birth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOLLY (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. CURBELO of Florida):

H.R. 141. A bill to ensure fairness in premium rates for coverage for business properties and second homes under the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 142. A bill to amend the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989 to expand the Coast Guard Junior Reserve Officers Training Program Pilot Program to include a Coast Guard unit at Pinellas Park High School in Pinellas Park, Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the individual health insurance mandate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a maximum

rate of Federal, State, and local tax imposed on taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 145. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the work opportunity tax credit and to allow the transfer of such credit in the case of contracted veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 146. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury have access to hyperbaric oxygen therapy at military medical treatment facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 147. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to determine and disclose the cost of any transportation provided by the Secretary to Members, officers, or employees of the House of Representatives or Senate who are carrying out official duties outside the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that every military chaplain has the prerogative to close a prayer outside of a religious service according to the dictates of the chaplain's own conscience; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to permit candidates for election for Federal office to designate an individual who will be authorized to disburse funds of the authorized campaign committees of the candidate in the event of the death of the candidate; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to apply the prohibition against the conversion of contributions to personal use to contributions accepted by political committees; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 151. A bill to correct the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Unit L06, Topsail, North Carolina; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 152. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement to provide for management of the free-roaming wild horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 153. A bill to restore the Free Speech and First Amendment rights of churches and exempt organizations by repealing the 1954 Johnson Amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 154. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, which amended the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to establish separate contribution limits for contributions made to national parties to support Presidential nominating conventions, national party headquarters buildings, and recounts; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MARINO (for himself, Mr. HARPER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. POE

of Texas, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. ROTHFUS):

H.R. 155. A bill to provide that no funds appropriated or otherwise made available may be used to implement, administer, carry out, or enforce certain memoranda related to immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McCAUL (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. BRIDENSTINE):

H.R. 156. A bill to repeal the crude oil export ban under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McGOVERN:

H.R. 157. A bill to limit the use of cluster munitions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (for herself and Mr. McCAUL):

H.R. 158. A bill to clarify the grounds for ineligibility for travel to the United States regarding terrorism risk, to expand the criteria by which a country may be removed from the Visa Waiver Program, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on strengthening the Electronic System for Travel Authorization to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 159. A bill to stop exploitation through trafficking; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Mr. KIND, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. BARR, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. DENT, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COOK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr.

DENHAM, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. PALAZZO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLORES, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. McHENRY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. REED, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARRETT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HENSARLING, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MARINO, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. YODER, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WALZ, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. AMASH, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KILMER, Mr. EMMER, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. DOLD, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. KNIGHT, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. BOST, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. HILL, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BERA, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. TROTT, Mr. BLUM, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. KEATING, Mr. YOUNG of

Iowa, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. COLLINS of New York):

H.R. 161. A bill to provide for the timely consideration of all licenses, permits, and approvals required under Federal law with respect to the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of any natural gas pipeline projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 162. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to allow certain loans that are not fully amortizing to be used in seller carryback financing on residential mortgage loans; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 163. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to collect, publish, and keep current an objective index of dollar-denominated loan interest rates of various maturities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 164. A bill to require that the United States Government prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public, Social Security benefits, and military pay in the event that the debt limit is reached, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 165. A bill to provide that the President shall submit to Congress a report detailing the priority of Federal spending if the statutory debt limit is reached, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 166. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into two judicial circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 167. A bill to provide for adjustments to discretionary spending under section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to support wildfire suppression operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 168. A bill to authorize an additional district judgeship for the district of Idaho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 169. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 170. A bill to extend the nonenforcement instruction for the Medicare direct supervision requirement for therapeutic hospital outpatient services insofar as it applies to critical access hospitals and rural hospitals, to require a study of the impact on

critical access hospitals and rural hospitals of a failure to extend such instruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 171. A bill to repeal the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, the Budget, Oversight and Government Reform, Ways and Means, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 172. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 501 East Court Street in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THORNBERRY (for himself,

Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COOK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HUIZENG of Michigan, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. OLSON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. LANCE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 173. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 174. A bill to provide that the salaries of Members of a House of Congress will be held in escrow if that House has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016 by April 15, 2015; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 175. A bill to provide for the revision of certification requirements for the labeling of certain electronic products under the Energy Star program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to permit the collection of user fees by non-Federal entities in connection with the challenge cost-sharing program for management of recreation facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself and Mr. AMODEI):

H.R. 177. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to continue the national security exemption from emissions regulations when an excess Department of Defense vehicle covered by the exemption is transferred to a firefighting agency in a State or to any other State agency; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. PITTENGER):

H.R. 178. A bill to amend section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to add certain acts of allegiance to a foreign terrorist organization to the list of acts for which nationals of the United States lose na-

tionality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YODER:

H.R. 179. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to reduce the rates of pay of Members of Congress by 5 percent and eliminate future cost-of-living adjustments in such rates of pay; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YODER:

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the termination of further retirement benefits for Members of Congress, except the right to continue participating in the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mrs.

McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr.

DEFazio, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. SALMON):

H.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution expressing support for designation of September 2015 as "Gospel Music Heritage Month" and honoring gospel music for its valuable and long-standing contributions to the culture of the

United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. LONG):

H.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

H.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the effect of treaties, Executive orders, and agreements with other nations or groups of nations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve to 4 in the House of Representatives and 2 in the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANCE:

H.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.J. Res. 8. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that the Federal budget be balanced and that an increase in the Federal debt requires approval from a majority of the legislatures of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

H.J. Res. 9. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution regarding consent to assemble outside the seat of government; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. MOORE):

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution honoring and praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 106th anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of George Thomas "Mickey" Leland; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 1. A resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 2. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 3. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H. Res. 4. A resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 5. A resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 6. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H. Res. 7. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H. Res. 8. A resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 9. A resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H. Res. 10. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Transportation Security Administration should, in accordance with existing law, enhance security against terrorist attack and other security threats to our Nation's rail and mass transit systems and other modes of surface transportation; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BROOKS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H. Res. 11. A resolution providing for authority to initiate litigation for actions by the President or other executive branch officials inconsistent with their duties under the Constitution of the United States with respect to the implementation of the immigration laws; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 12. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of its 6-day mail delivery service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida,

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. MOORE):

H. Res. 13. A resolution recognizing the significance of Black History Month; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JONES (for himself, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. MASSIE):

H. Res. 14. A resolution urging the president to release information regarding the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks upon the United States; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H. Res. 15. A resolution congratulating Pope Francis on his election and recognizing his inspirational statements and actions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H. Res. 16. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of any bill or joint resolution carrying more than one subject; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H. Res. 17. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of a concurrent resolution to provide for a recess of the House after July 31 of any year unless the House has approved each regular appropriation bill for the next fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign nations and among the several States).

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 21.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 22.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 23.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 24.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is authorized by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures" and "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States."

By Mr. WOODALL:

H.R. 25.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads: "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 26.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 27.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 28.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 29.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 4

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 30.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, Sec. 8, cl. 1.

Within the Enumerated Powers of the U.S. Constitution, Congress is granted the power to lay and collect taxes. This provision grants Congress the authority over this particular piece of legislation.

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.R. 31.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 33.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 34.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 35.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—"Congress shall have the Power to regulate Commerce with Foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;" and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—"Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other

Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 36.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has authority to extend protection to pain-capable unborn children under the Supreme Court's Commerce Clause precedents and under the Constitution's grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 37.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 38.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the Power "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . ."

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 39.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 states that Congress shall have the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 40.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Congress shall have the power to enact appropriate laws protecting the civil rights of all Americans.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 41.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 42.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 43.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 44.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 45.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 46.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 47.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 48.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 49.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 states that Congress shall have the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. FOX:

H.R. 50.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 51.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 52.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 53.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 54.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 55.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 56.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Sections 8, Clauses 1, 10, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 57.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 58.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 states that Congress shall have the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 59.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 60.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 61.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 4, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 62.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 63.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 64.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 65.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 66.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 67.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section

8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 68.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 69.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 70.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 71.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 72.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 73.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 74.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 75.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 76.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 77.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 4, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 78.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 79.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 80.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 81.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 82.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 83.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 84.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 85.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 86.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This Act is justified by the lack of a mandate or assertion of authority in the United States Constitution for the federal government to establish the laws affected by this Act; by Article One of the United States Constitution that grants legislative powers; by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution that recognizes the right to bear arms; and by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, which recognize that rights and powers are retained and reserved by the people and to the States.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 87.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution provides that "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States. . . ."

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 88.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution provides that "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States. . . ."

By Mr. BRIDENSTINE:

H.R. 89.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause III: "The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations . . ."

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 90.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 91.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 92.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article I, Section 9 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 93.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the authority delineated in Article I, Section I, which includes an implied power for the Congress to regulate the conduct of the United States with respect to foreign affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 94.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 95.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 96.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 97.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 98.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 99.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clauses 1 and 18.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CULBERSON:

H.R. 106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 and Section 9. This legislation changes the terms and conditions for receipt of federal dollars in order to reaffirm and restore the autonomous sovereign authority of the States over public education. The Constitution contains no reference to public education. Therefore, under the Tenth Amendment and the structure and text of the Constitution, control over public education is reserved to the States and the people of the United States.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

the Necessary and Proper Clause, Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 18.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 6 of Article I of the Constitution, which states "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States."

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 6 of Article I of the Constitution, which states "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States," and clause 1 of Section 1 of Article I, which states "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 6 and Amendment XXVII

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes); Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 (To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures); Article I, Section 8, Clause 6 (To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the

United States); and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department thereof).

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;), Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 (No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time), and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof). This legislation authorizes appropriations for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State, such sums as may be necessary to establish a United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution ("The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probably cause, supported by Oath of affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.")

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;); and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested). This legislation, through Congress's power to regulate commerce with foreign powers and among the several states, gives small businesses the option to alleviate the burdens of onerous regulations that the federal government has imposed.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;), Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 (No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken), and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof). In *National Federation of Independent Business v.*

Sebelius, the Supreme Court ruled that the financial penalty for failing to purchase health insurance as mandated by the Affordable Care Act is a tax that Congress may impose through the taxing power. Even if the penalty imposed by the Affordable Care Act must be construed to be a tax, it does not satisfy the three types of taxes—income, excise, or direct—that are listed as valid in the Constitution. The penalty is not assessed on income so it is not a valid income tax. The penalty is not assessed uniformly and is triggered by economic inactivity so it is not a valid excise tax. Finally, the penalty is not apportioned among the states by population and therefore is not a valid direct tax. The tax imposed by the Affordable Care Act, by every measure, extends beyond the taxing power granted to Congress by the Constitution and it is only necessary and proper that Congress repeal the individual mandate.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Tenth Amendment to the Constitution “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 (The Congress shall have power . . . to declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water).

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16) which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution (“the Commerce Clause”).

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 129.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 3 (relating to the authority to regulate commerce among the several states).

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 130.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 131.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 132.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution, which reads: “The Congress shall have Power to lay and collected Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises.” Therefore, Congress’ taxing power would be the authority to repeal ObamaCare’s individual mandate.

In addition, this bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to the People, consistent with Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 133.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 134.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV Section III: “The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.”

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution which empowers Congress “To . . . provide for the common defence [sic] and general Welfare of the United States;” Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 11 through 16 which give Congress additional authorities to ensure the national security of the United States; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which empowers Congress to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vest-

ed by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 136.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution which empowers Congress “To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces” and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which empowers Congress to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The Congress shall have power . . .

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 5 of the Amendment XIV to the Constitution and Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8, Article 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads: “The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 143.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8, Article 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 144.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause I, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads: "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 145.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8, Article 1

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impost and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impost and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution (clause 14), which grants Congress the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 5, of the U.S. Constitution which grants Congress the authority to determine the rules of its own proceedings, and Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the authority to make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the authority to make laws governing the time, places and manner of holding federal elections.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution, which states that "Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations" regarding the "Times, Places and Manner of holding elections."

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, and Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, which states that, among other things, Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Appropriations Clause, Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States of America, which grants to Congress the authority necessary to limit or control spending by the federal government.

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3: Congress has the power . . . "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations."

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare); Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 (to make Rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval Forces); and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (to make laws necessary and proper . . . in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof).

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7. Which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treas-

ury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time "

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 9, which states "The Congress shall have Power . . . To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court."

In addition, Article III, Section 1 states that "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 9, which states "The Congress shall have Power . . . To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court."

In addition, Article III, Section 1 states that "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Just as Congress is empowered to regulate interstate commerce under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, it has the power to repeal such regulations.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2—The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Clause 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which reads: "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

Article I, Section 9, Clause 1: The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

By Mr. YODER:

H.R. 179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

By Mr. YODER:

H.R. 180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.J. Res. 1.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution is based is found in Article V of the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority, whenever two thirds of both chambers deem it necessary, to propose amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.J. Res. 2.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution is based is found in Article V of the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority, whenever two thirds of both chambers deem it necessary, to propose amendments to the Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.J. Res. 3.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 4.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article V or the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

H.J. Res. 5.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 6.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V.

By Mr. LANCE:

H.J. Res. 7.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.J. Res. 8.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5 of the Constitution states: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which

may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.J. Res. 9.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Natural Resources in H.R. 3, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SHUSTER

H.R. 3 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. UPTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 3 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Ways and Means in H.R. 30 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.